Aches. No. file

No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

J 48073
R 0500 B

Mr. Bennett

Legation of the United States.
Peking, May 19th, 1885.

Mr. E. H. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging No. 422 of March
30th, 1885.

Archives Microfilm

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

J 4807 3
R 0500 B

No: 23.

Mr. Evarts

Legation of the United States.
Peking, May 19th, 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging No: 422 of March
30th, 1885.

N°. 23.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 19th, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N°. 422, dated March 30th, 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 24.

Mr Everett 1 July

2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Act'g approved
July 14, 1885
JUN 30 1885

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 19th, 1885.

Mr. E. H. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Change of venue in the Edwards-Goldsborough cases.

Synopsis.

On account of great expense to parties and witnesses in coming to Peking, Mr. Smithers will try the cases at Amoy on the 10th June.

No: 24.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 19th, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the hearing in the two cases? pending before the Legation Court, to which reference was made in my despatch No: 12, dated the 2d instant, has been fixed to take place at Amoy instead of Peking. This change of venue has been rendered necessary by reason of the

inconvenience

inconvenience and great cost which the parties and their witnesses would be subjected to in coming to Peking.

I take much pleasure in informing the Department that Admiral Davis, Commanding our naval forces in these waters has kindly placed at my disposal one of the ships of his squadron to convey me from Shanghai to Amoy and back after the conclusion of the trials.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Sparrow

Separate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED.

No. Everett 14.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 20th 1885.

Wm. F. S. Cheshire

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Contingent Expenses
U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai.

Synopsis.

Admiss draft drawn for
$218.35 balance due
above account, under
ruling of Treasury
Department.

Separate.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 20th 1885.

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that, I have this day drawn my draft on your favor of Hue Kong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for $218.33, which amount I am informed by the Treasury Department, can only be paid me against my account for Contingent Expenses United States Consulate General, for the quarter ended June 30th 1884.

Trusting that my draft will be honored upon presentation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

F. D. Chevalier.

Interpreter of Legation

Ackn. W. file
No 25.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett
1

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 20. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Four copies of "List of Merchant vessels of the United States" forwarded to the Foreign Office.

No: 25.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 20th, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular, dated March 24, 1885, transmitting 5 copies of the Sixteenth Annual List of Merchant vessels of the United States, and beg to inform you that four copies of the same have been forwarded to the Tsung-li Yamen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Brinckmann

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 13 1885
RECEIVED

No 26. One enclosure.

Mr Lovett 14.
Mr Keasbey

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 22d 1885.

Mr. C. L. Smith
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Ward claims.

Synopsis

Enclosure receipt for amount of Shanghai Taels 1.742.92 paid heirs of G. Gunther.

No 26. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 22d, 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

Referring to Mr. Young's despatch numbered 378, of date the 10th of March, 1884, I now have the honor to enclose, receipt for the amount 1.742.92/100, Shanghai Taels, signed by F. E. Bushell, Attorney for the heirs of the Estate of G. Gunther, one of the claimants of the so-called "Ward claims". 1/26.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure.
1. Receipt for money paid as above.

Original.

Received of the Government of China, through the United States Legation at Peking, the sum of One thousand seven hundred and forty two $\frac{92}{100}$ (1,742 $\frac{92}{100}$) Taels, — Shanghai sycee, in full and complete payment of all the late G. Gunther's claims, both for principal and interest, — against the Chinese Government on account of the so called "Ward Claims".

F. E. Hastell
Atty for the heirs of the late
G. Gunther —
Shanghai, April 25th 1885 —

Consulate General of the United States
Shanghai, April 25" 1885

Before me J Stokel
United

United States Consul General
appeared F. C. Haskell to me
personally known, and received
the above named amount and
signed this receipt in my presence.

Witness my hand and seal
of office,

J. Stahel

United State Consul General.

"China"

File
Mr Porter to
Mr Hitt to pres. cert.

Evansville Indiana June 1st 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 3 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Bayard
Secretary of State

Mr Everett
3

Sir I have received your official notification of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China. I accept this appointment and beg leave to return my profoundest thanks to the President and to you for the honor done me. I was born at Mountjoy, Bottetourt County, Virginia the 16th day of June 1830. I return herewith the oath of office verified by me.

I am, Sir.

your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Acknowledged

No. 27.

Mr Everett

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 6th, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of Department
despatches No. 423 to 429 inclusive.

N°: 27.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 6th, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches N°: 423 to 429 inclusively.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Jenkins

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack'd & No. & file.
AUG 17 1885

W. Williams

No. 28. One Inclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 20th, 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Forwarding translation of Chinese
text of Franco-Chinese Treaty.

No. 28

Legation of the United States,
Peking, 20th June, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward
to you herewith a translation
of the Chinese text of the Franco.
Chinese treaty, signed at Tientsin
on the 9th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. H. Dickinson

Inclosure. Franco-Chinese treaty.

1/28

Translation of Chinese text of Franco-Chinese Treaty.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous to terminate the misunderstanding which arose from the fact of the two countries being simultaneously engaged [in military operations] with Annam; and wishing to re-establish the former conditions of amity and commerce by the conclusion of a new Treaty to the advantage of both Powers, on the basis of the Preliminary Convention of Tientsin, of the 17th May 1884, approved by Imperial Edict on the 13th April 1885:-

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li, Imperial Commissioner with

Chinese text line reads for "cancelling" Probably the engrossing clerk made same error.

with plenipotentiary powers, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hua Throne Hall, Grand Tutor of the Heir apparent, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Sea board, Governor General of Chih-li, and a member of the 1st rank of the 3rd grade of hereditary nobility with the laudatory appellation Su-i.

And Hsü, Imperial Commissioner, Minister of the Tsungli Yamên, President of the Board of Punishments, Superintendent of the Three Treasuries of the Board of Revenue, Director of the studies of the hereditary officials of the left wing of the Banner forces, and Lieutenant General of the Bordered yellow Han chün Banner corps.

And Têng, Imperial Commissioner, Minister of the Tsungli Yamên, and Director of the Court of State Ceremonial.

And the President of the

French

French Republic, officer of the Legion of Honor, bearer of the first class of the Swedish order of the star of the North, Minister Plenipotentiary residing in Peking for the conduct of French affairs.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in due form, have concluded the following Treaty.

Art. I.: The government of France engages to repress disturbance and to maintain order throughout those parts of Annam which are conterminous with the Chinese frontier. With respect to the banditti who maltreat the people and persons of bad character who follow no occupation, it rests wholly with the French Government to take due measures to disperse them or to expel them from the country, and to keep watch

against

against their re-assembling for purposes of disorder. But under no circumstances shall French troops ever cross the frontier of Tongking into Chinese territory. The French Government moreover, while distinctly engaging, on its own part, not to encroach upon the frontier in question, also guarantees it against violation from other quarters. In all cases of banditti escaping across the frontier into the border provinces of China, it will rest with the Chinese Government to take measures to disperse them, or to expel them from the country. If banditti consort together in Chinese territory, and conspire to attack people under the protection of France, it will also rest with the Chinese Government to disperse them. The French Government having assumed the responsibility of securing the peace of the frontier, the

Government-

Government of China, on its part, engages not to send troops into Langking. With reference to the mutual rendition by China and Annam of absconding criminals, a separate and special Article will be drawn up by the Governments of France and China. All residents of Chinese nationality, including disbanded troops, peacably pursuing their avocations in Annam, whether as agriculturists, artisans, or traders, against whom no charge lies, will be entitled to the same security of person and property as those who are under the protection of France.

Art. II.- The Government of China, having expressly agreed not to oppose such action as France may take for the repression of disturbance and the maintenance of order, now and henceforward recognizes the validity of all Treaties and

regulations

regulations, existing or forthcoming, between France and Annam. As regards the relations of China with Annam, it is expressly declared that the honor and dignity of China shall not be prejudiced, nor on the other hand shall the present Treaty be infringed.

Art. III. - Within a period of six months from the signature of the present Treaty, the two Powers will severally appoint Commissioners to proceed to the frontier of China and Tongking, and jointly determine its delimitation. In places where the border line is not well defined, they will set up station-marks to form a conspicuous boundary. If, with reference to the position of such marks, or with reference to such slight rectification of the present frontier of Tongking as may be

be advisable in the interest of both Powers, a difference of opinion should arise [between the Commissioners] they will refer for instructions to their respective Governments.

Art. IV. — The delimitation of frontier having been determined, all French subjects, or persons under French protection, or aliens residing in Tongking, who desire to cross the frontier into China, will, before proceeding upon their journey, obtain a passport, to be issued by the Chinese frontier officials on the request of the French Authorities. In the case of Chinese subjects crossing from Tongking to China the Chinese frontier officials may issue passes at their own discretion. On the other hand, when Chinese subjects desire to enter Tongking overland from Chinese territory, application for the necessary passports will be

be made by the Chinese officials to the French Authorities.

Art. V. - Merchants of French nationality, or under French protection, or of Chinese nationality, shall be allowed to convey goods to and fro, overland, across the border of China and Tonking. The number and situation of the places which are to be assigned as commercial depôts will be subsequently determined, after a careful consideration of the trade-returns and the lines of communication, in general accordance with the regulations which now prevail in Chinese territory; the principle [of the arrangement] being the selection of two points on the Chinese frontier as depôts of trade, one above Pao-shêng, and another to the north of Langson, in which French merchants will be free to reside with the same privileges and

Pao-shêng is the place well known as Lao Kay, the old head-quarters of the Black flags

and responsibilities as obtain in the Treaty Ports. The Chinese Government will establish Customs at these places for the levy of duties; and at these places the French Government may appoint Consuls, whose powers and privileges will be identical with those which are exercised by French Consuls at the Treaty Ports. The Chinese Government will also be free to arrange with the Government of France for the appointment of Chinese Consuls in the principal cities and towns of Tongking.

Art. XI.- Regulations for the conduct of overland trade between Tongking and the Chinese provinces of Yünnan, Kuangsi and Kuangtung will, within three months of the signature of the present treaty, be jointly discussed and concluded by Commissioners appointed by the two Powers, and

and will form a supplement to the present Treaty. The duties to be levied on goods imported or exported across the frontiers of Yünnan or Kwangsi will be lower than under the existing commercial Tariff; but such reduction of duties is not to apply to the case of overland trade across the border between Tongking and Kwangtung, nor again does it affect the present Treaty Ports. The sale and transport of fire arms, military weapons, munitions of war, and explosive materials, will be treated in accordance with the regulations which are in force in the territory of both countries. The import and export of opium will form the subject of a special clause of the Trade Regulations; and a special clause will also determine the question of the coasting trade between China

and

and Annam, pending which the existing rules will remain in force.

Art. VII. - The present treaty is drawn up by China and France with the purpose of improving friendly relations and extending commercial intercourse between conterminous countries. The Government of France, in full sympathy with such purpose, will open roads in the Tongking region, and will encourage the construction of railways. It is distinctly declared by the two Powers that if at some future time China shall decide to construct railways, the Chinese Government shall have recourse to the cooperation of French experts, and the Government of France shall afford the fullest assistance in the matter of engaging workmen. It is

distinctly

distinctly declared by the two Powers that this clause is not to be regarded as conferring exclusive advantages upon France.

Art. VIII.— The Commercial articles of the present treaty, and the several regulations which are to be drawn up, may be revised at the end of ten years from the exchange of Treaty. If no notice of a desire to revise the Treaty be given by either side six months before the expiring of that term, then the Commercial Articles and Regulations shall retain their force for ten years more; and so it shall be, after this manner.

Art IX.— Immediately upon the signature of the present Treaty by the two Powers, the French forces will be directed to withdraw from Kelung, and the

the search [of vessels] off the coast, and other such like measures, will be discontinued. Within one month from the date of signature, Formosa and the Pescadore Islands shall be completely evacuated by the French troops.

Art. X. — The provisions of former Treaties between China and France, except in so far as they are modified by the present agreement, will retain their original validity. —

The ratification of this present Treaty, under the hand of His Majesty the Emperor of China and under the hand of the President of the French Republic, shall be forthwith exchanged at the Capital of China.

The day of the fourth moon of the eleventh year of Kwang-hsü, corresponding to the day of June, 1885.

No. 29. acknowledged

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Evarts.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 26, 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Acknowledging Department's No. 430.

N°: 29.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 26, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N°: 430, dated May 2, 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Denison

DEPARTMENT
JUN
30
1885
RECEIVED

No 1. File

Legation of the United States to Chile
Washington. June 30. 1885.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Personal Instructions, &c.

Synopsis.

Acknowledges receipt of personal instructions and states that he departs for his post of duty the 1st proximo; will keep the Department advised of his movements and report arrival in Chile promptly.

No. 1.

Legation of the United States to China
Washington, June 29, 1880

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my personal instructions, dated the 6th instant, with its accompanying papers, and to advise you that on the 1st proximo, July, I leave Washington to enter upon my post of duty at Peking.

I shall keep the Department advised of my movements, as far as practicable in the United States and report my arrival in China when the transit thither shall have been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Acti by no. aug 19: for
Copy to Treasury, referring to
previous correspondence
AUG 17 1885

No: 30. aug 19 cir to Mr Williams

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 2, 1885.

Mr. F. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Trouble experienced by Chinese representatives to the New Orleans Exposition in passing the New York Custom House.

Synopsis.

The Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs says no complaint was made. He appears not to desire to make a formal complaint, which he thinks is not justified.

No: 30

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 2, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

As a further reference to your despatch No: 427, dated April 17, 1885, requesting the Legation to forward particulars in reference to the trouble experienced by two Chinese representatives of the New Orleans Exposition in passing the New York Custom house, which was reported to the Department in Mr. Young's No: 639, of February 6th last, I have the honor to inform you

you that the Inspector General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, having been requested to supply the required particulars, stated verbally that he had never formulated a complaint on the subject. He had mentioned the facts incidentally in a private note to Mr. Young, without any intention of bringing them to the attention of the Legation. He added, however, that he would request further particulars to be forwarded to him from Shanghai, but that he hardly deemed the occurrence serious enough to justify a formal complaint.

Since the date of this conversation (6th June), Sir Robert Hart has not addressed the

Legation

Legation on the subject, which it would therefore appear highly probable he desires to see dropped.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

Mr Williams

No. 31. DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 15 1885 RECEIVED. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 3, 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
AUG 17 1885

Mr. C. B. Smithers to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Li Hung-chang's history of the
Tientsin negotiations.

No: 31. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 3, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward
to you herewith for your information 1/31
an extract from the Shanghai
"North China Daily News", giving
a translation of a secret memorial
to the Throne from Li Hung-chang,
in which the history of the recent
Tients in negotiations which terminated
in the peace between France and
China signed on the 9th ultimo, is

set

set forth.

This document, if it be genuine, - and it is generally believed here that the substance at least is authentic, is especially interesting as showing the spirit which, if it did not animate the Chinese commissioners themselves, at least inspired the Throne to approve of their labors.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Dennys

Inclosure.

1- Extract from North China Daily News of June 24th, 1885.

N° 31. Inclosure 1.

Extract from the Shanghai "North China Daily News".

24th June 1885.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

IMPERIAL MEMORIAL FROM LI HUNG-CH'ANG.

The Memorialist Li Hung-chang, kneeling and looking reverentially upward, implores His Imperial Majesty's glance upon a Memorial relating to deliberating upon, drawing up, and signing of the Definitive Treaty with the French Minister. The Memorialist respectfully received on the 6th day of the 3rd moon the following Imperial Decree: "This day We invest Li Hung-chang with full powers to negotiate with the French Minister the Definitive Treaty; We also deputize Hai Ch'ên and Thang Ch'ing-hsin to go to Tientsin to assist in the negotiations. The French Minister Patenôtre will arrive at Tientsin in a day or so. The matters under consideration being of the utmost importance, Li Hung-chang ought to deliberate particularly and minutely together with the assistance of Hai Ch'ên and Thang Ch'ing-hsin. They are all to adapt themselves to the demands of the occasion and to agree in accordance to reason (or principle) and not to hold obstinately to their ideas. In fine, they should [illegible] the honour of the State unimpaired and leave no troubles in the future. From time to time they are to report and petition Our Imperial will, and to act accordingly. Respectfully obey." The Memorialist, looking up to the far-reaching and lofty Imperial precepts, and their comprehensive and minute instructions, cannot express sufficient fear and reverence. Hai Ch'ên and Thang Ch'ing-hsin, after departing from the Imperial Presence, reached Tientsin on the 10th day of the 3rd moon, and held an interview with the Memorialist, when they held a private consultation over the articles of the Definitive Treaty, which the Prince and Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên had ordered Sir Robert Hart to arrange by telegraph with the French Foreign Office. M. Patenôtre on reaching Tientsin exchanged calls with the Memorialist; at first the public matters were not touched upon. On the 16th of the 3rd moon an official despatch from Prince Ch'un, Prince Li, and the Prince of Ch'ing (the Baileh Yih Kuang) arrived, stating that the ten articles [illegible] Capital of France and handed [illegible] Hart in person embodied the [illegible] of the Tientsin Convention [illegible] previous with slight modifications [illegible] they (the Princes) had [illegible] altered a few places, [illegible] rialist and others [illegible] the same end reply. [illegible] relying on his limited [illegible] his opinions, which were [illegible] words, secret despatches [illegible] to the Princes of Ch'ing [illegible]

peatedly expunging, altering, and arguing over numerous points [of the Treaty]; which were from time to time presented for the perusal of His Imperial Majesty. The Memorialist deliberated and managed everything according to Imperial instructions. On the 29th of the 3rd moon articles 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, six in all, were first agreed upon and settled by the Contracting Parties. On the 3rd and 6th of the 4th moon, the 5th and 6th articles were scrutinized and compared, respectfully copied, and handed over. The Memorialist and Patenôtre, with Chinese and foreign translators, examined minutely and thoroughly, expounded and explained the meaning of the text [of the said articles] Lest there might be some inconsistency between the two texts, the Memorialist requested the Prince and the Ministers to make satisfactory and minute corrections with [the assistance of] Hart and Martin; and on the same being returned, the Memorialist settled them personally with Patenôtre. The Tsung-li Yamên was requested to make reports from time to time to the Throne, and petition for a Decree as to how to act. On the 19th day of the 4th moon, the 2nd and 10th articles were altered according to the telegrams from the French Government. Patenôtre, having had them translated, forwarded them to the Memorialist, who wrote to the Prince of Ch'ing requesting him to order Hart and Martin to make another translation of the same and present it to the Throne. On the 23rd of the same moon the following Imperial Decree was on hand:—"In making the Treaty this time, the different articles negotiated by telegraph can be considered proper. The altered version of the 2nd and 10th articles, which we read this day, is quite satisfactory and agreeable. Let Li Hung-chang and others carefully examine into the various articles, and if the meaning and text are found to coincide without mistake or error, then let a day be fixed for affixing signatures to them. Reverentially obey!" Accordingly the Memorialist and others again consulted with Patenôtre in person and once more made a careful comparison (of the two texts) and agreed. A telegram announcing this fact to the Throne is on record. The date of the 27th of the 4th moon was decided upon as the day for signing the Treaty. The two Contracting Parties met (on that day) in a public building (衙所—probably the Court of the Pei-yang Admiralty) when the four copies of the Treaty in Chinese and French were compared and no error was found. Then they were signed and sealed; each Contracting Party having two copies, one principal and one duplicate. The Memorialist is of the [illegible] account of Annam [illegible] entered into a war for [illegible] alternate victories and defeats [illegible] the great victory at Liangshan [illegible] prowess inspires fear and terror, and the (inhabitants of) all the seas are unanimous

in their congratulations; and seeing that France is sincere in her repentance of (having caused) the troubles, China may well reap the benefit of laying aside her arms. It is due to Their Imperial Majesties' inflexible determination that the wily schemes (of the French) for extorting money were brought to a close, and Their generosity in treating gently (the people from afar) was shown forth. The Prince and Ministers assisted (in their advice) harmoniously, and rendered all possible services. Since the first moon till now this matter had been argued over and over again; much labour and thought had been spent over it, so that the perilous situation of the State was made safe in a moment, and the whole world was enabled to enjoy peace and happiness; such indeed is a blessing to the people and officials of the Empire. The Memorialist and others, while rendering their services in this matter, acted according to the Imperial precepts and to the exigencies of the circumstances, so that neither would they to overstep the limits of their power nor dared they be careless and negligent so as to cause troubles in future. It is to be hoped that the Tsung-li Yamen, the Viceroys, and the Governors of the Yunnan and Kuangsi provinces will reverentially carry out this Treaty, manage everything with discriminating care, be heedful of their duties and responsibilities, and assist in continuing the friendship of the States; then troubles can be guarded against before they are ripe, and the people can live with their neighbours (the French) in peace and quiet. The Memorialist reverentially forwards the principal copy of the articles of Treaty to the Grand Council for presentation to the Throne for rescript and sanction, so that at the time appointed it may be exchanged (for the copy that is to be signed by the French President); while the duplicate copy is sent to the Tsung-li Yamen for examination. The Imperial Decree conferring full powers on the Memorialist is respectfully handed over to the Grand Council for reference. The various particulars connected with the negotiating and signing of the French Treaty are respectfully compiled therein, and this Memorial is reverentially drawn up and forwarded post-haste. The Memorialist, prostrate, begs for the glance of Their Imperial Majesties and Their instructions. Hai Chên and Ting Ch'ing-hsiu are to start this very day for Peking to report; which fact the Memorialist prays also reverentially to announce.

Given at Tientsin on the 27th day 4th moon.*

* i.e., 9th June 1885.

"China"

Mr Everett to

File
Matt Keith Bartle
July 10 ft
civil Ser

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1885
RECEIVED.

Evansville Ind.a
July 5th 1885.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of commission appointing me as Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States to China. I accept this appointment and beg leave to return my profound thanks to the President and to you, Sir, for the honor done me. I enclose herewith my oath of office.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby Jr.

Enclosure. Oath of office.

Telegram

U.S. Legation, China,
July 6. 1885.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
32 K	Mr	C	11 paid

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C.

335 pm July 6 1885

Dated San Francisco 6

To Secy Bayard

State Dept Washn DC

Have telegraphed Colonel Denby to meet him remain here a week

John Russell Young

Separate. Mr Merriam

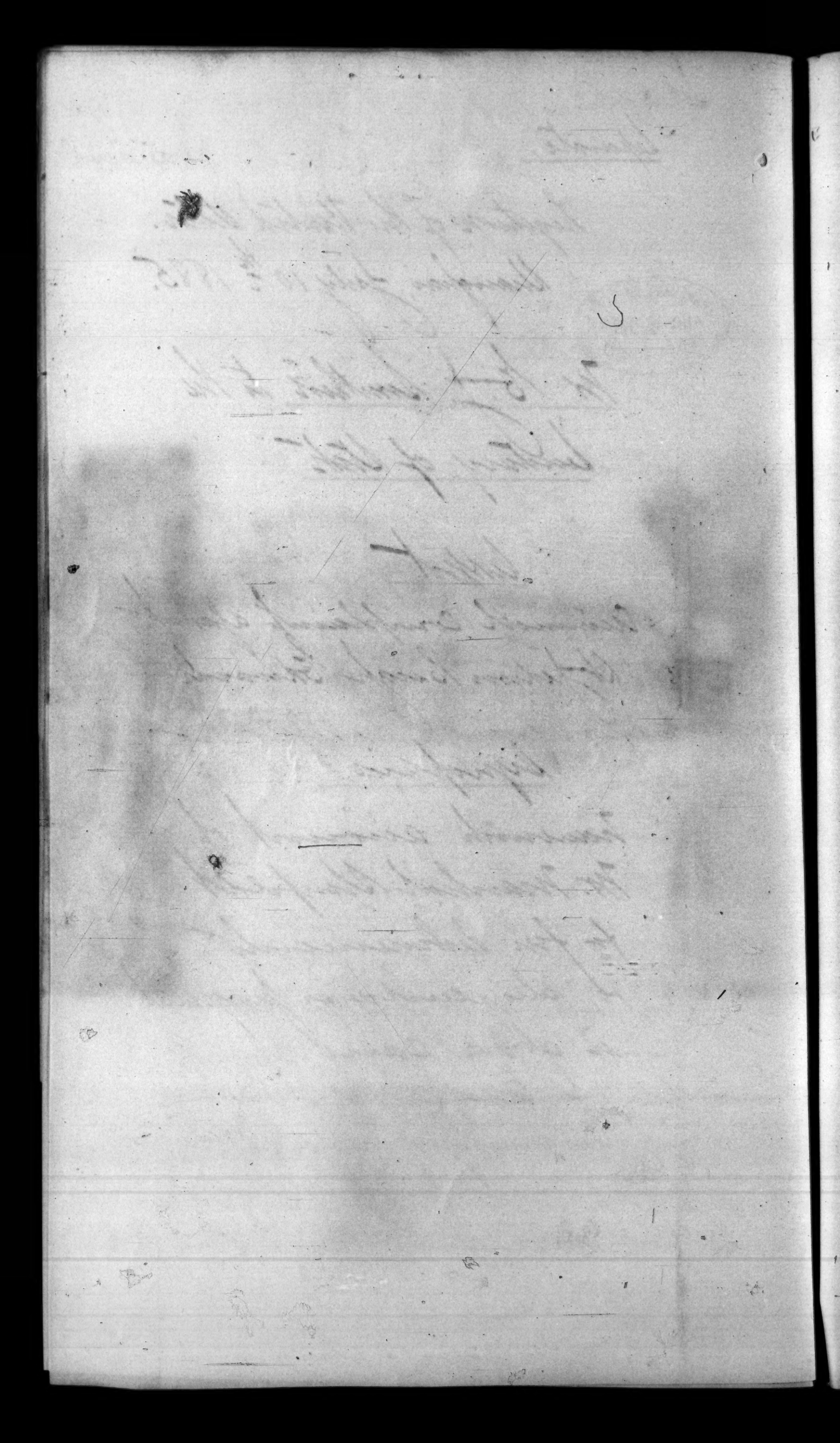
Legation of the United States.
Shanghai, July 10th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED

W. B. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Criminal complaint against
Mr Julien Hugh Edwards.

Synopsis
Herewith account of
Mr Marshal Stanfield
for fees disbursements
&, also enclose judgment
in above case.



Separate Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai, July 10th 1885.

Hon. T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to endorse herewith an account with vouchers for the services and disbursements of George A. Schofield U.S. Marshal at Shanghai in the execution of a judicial process of the Legation — amounting to $374.28. 1/-

In explanation of this account I have to state that a warrant was issued by Mr. Minister Young, in February last and placed in the hands of Mr. Schofield for the arrest of Lt. Julien Hugh Edwards late U.S. Marshal at Tientsin on two criminal complaints for perjury made by Mr. Consul Goldsborough. The accused was arrested and taken to

Shanghai

Shanghai when he was released on his own personal recognizance to appear for trial.

At the trial which recently took place at Amoy the complaint was dismissed! The judgment of the board therein is herewith enclosed. 2/-

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Smithers

Enclosures.

1. Document as above
2. Judgment as above.

In the Court of the United States
Legation. Shanghai.
Sitting at Shanghai

United States
versus
Julian Hugh Edwards } Perjury Wilful
charges 1 and 2.

Judgement

2/-

In the opinion of this Court this complaint is defective in several vital particulars. In the first place it is not averred that this accused is a citizen of the United States. Secondly: It is not averred that the party before whom the oath alleged to have been false was taken had competent authority to administer the same. On this point I refer to Section 5.396 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This section reads as follows: In every presentment or indictment prosecuted against any person for perjury it shall be sufficient

"sufficient to set forth the substance
"of the offence charged upon the
"defendant and by what Court
"and before whom the oath was
"taken, averring such Court or person
"to have competent authority to
"administer the same"

In the third place it is not averred
when the oath was taken alleged
to have been false.

In the opinion of the Court therefore
the warrant for the arrest of the
defendant on these complaints should
not have issued. Wherefor the Court
orders the defendant to be discharged
and to be released from his
personal recognizance."

(signed) E. J. Smithers
U.S. Chargé d'Affaires
Acting Judicially

Shanghai March 5.

Young Peking.

Warrant received Legge for

Amoy Monday

H. Shufeldt

H. Shufeldt U.S. Consular Service

March 6th 1885.

sufficient to set forth the substance
of the offence charged upon the
defendant and by what Court
and before whom the oath was
taken, and that such Court possess
to have competent authority to
administer the same
In the third place it is not averred
when the oath was taken alleged
to have been false.

In the opinion of the Court the
the warrant for the arrest of the
defendant on the charge preferred
not have issued. Therefore the Court
orders the defendant to be discharged
and to be released from the
further recognizance.

U. S. Charge d Affaires
acting judicially

Amoy 13th March 5

Stahel

Shanghai.

Edwards Cant furnish security
Doctors Certificate not advisable
remove Edwards Jail British
Consul Lets Jail but
wishes British Ministers Consent
Require instructions Telegraph Minister.

Shufeldt

G. A. Shufeldt

Marshal.

Shanghai April 15th. 1885.

Young Peking

Doctors Certificate advises Remove
Edwards Hospital Shall I
allow Prisoner to be
interviewed Telegram received from
Amoy Edwards will Sign
bond attested by me
Instructions

Shufeldt.

Shanghai April 14th 1885.

Young
Peking.

Marshal Legation imprisoned Edwards
Shanghai desires instructions in
reference intercourse Consul General
to the Prisoner

Shufeldt.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Amoy STATION the April 5 1885.

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Young Peking.

Cannot make sworn declaration

until Power has never

been called upon Authorize

use demand Consuls assistance

arrest Edwards.

Shufeldt

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender Shufeldt *Address*

Date

N. B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is **one half** the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by *"force majeure"*, or by circumstances which the Company cannot control, or otherwise than by the neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message is under the Control of the Company; and the Company shall not be liable to make compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Amoy STATION the April 4th 1885

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Consul	Peking		
Preston	here	Admiral	Advises
Consul	and	if	necessary
American	citizens	be	called
upon	to	aid	arrest
and	put	on	board
Enterprise	If	that	fails
he	will	act.	
		Shufeldt	

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender R Shufeldt *Address*

Date

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is **one half** the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

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THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Amoy STATION the April 2nd 1885

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Young Peking

Enterprise arrived Commander Barker

refuses to render assistance

says all that is will have taken under consideration Immediate matter instructions Stanfield

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date _____

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

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The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Amoy STATION the March 28th 1886.

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Young Peking.

Eight days and nothing
from Yogi up
or force previous
escape Criminal complaints
against Edwards lodged
Mountain and through
British Consul Steamer
Instructions
to
Shufeldt

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date _____

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

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Amoy March 21st 1885.

Young

Peking.

Edwards
Sec
documents
mail
to
Community

insolantly
to
forwarded
Me
day

defiant
day
Yow
Circulated
in

Sent
outrageous
by
same
this

Shufeldt.

Amoy March 20th. 1885.

Young

Peking

Edwards must be removed
by force Yesi's authority
Please furnish force.

Shufeldt

Sent about
7 o'clock P.M.
March 20. 1885.
Gard.

Amoy. March 19th 5.

Young Peking.

Edwards refuses to sign bond witnessed by our British Consul received no instructions about Jail Shufeldt.

Shufeldt.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

報 局 電 華 中

RECEIVED from all TELEGRAPH STATIONS

Shanghai STATION

Aug 11th Shanghai 1876

Young Peking.

Why no reply telegram
Edwards decline speak Lord
confer before American Consul
Gratiot Consul Hart arrive.
Will before witnesses Hy Schufeldt

H Schufeldt.

Dec

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局 去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD.

STATION

Amoy 16th March.

Young Pekong

Edwards much better Receiving
nothing Some Yr British Urgent
Knight Reply Britch Urgent
report let Legation Require
full despatch

Knight

Nr.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局　去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION. the 14 3 — 188 5

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.	Viâ:	Paid: $ 39	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Young Peking

Hufeldt telegraphs Edwards cant

furnish security doctors certificate

not advisable remove jail

British Consul lets jail

but wishes British ministers

consent require instructions telegraph

minister

Stabel

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender Mears *Address*

Date

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administration has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraph administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administration.

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," or by circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration or its Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to make compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Administration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by post or by other conveyance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Administration.

REGISTERED LETTER RETURN RECEIPT.

REGISTERED LETTER RETURN RECEIPT.

(Avis de réception.)

Address of the Letter. Adresse de l'envoi.

W. Clerell Goldsborough Esq
H. S. Consul
Chuay

Dated Stamp of Despatching Office. SHANGHAI A MY 9 85 Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

Postal Administration of HONGKONG.

Administration des Postes de HONGKONG.

Timbre du bureau destinataire. AMOY A MY 1[illegible] 85 Dated Stamp of Receiving Office.

Received this day a Registered Letter sent to me by Mr G. A Thufeldt of Shanghai

Receiver's Signature

W. Clerell Goldsborough
May 16th 1885.

Le Soussigné déclare qu'un envoi chargé à son adresse, provenant de M _____ à _____ lui a été remis aujourd'hui par le bureau de poste.

Le destinataire

☞ Please return this Receipt to the General Post Office, Hongkong, by the first mail.

☞ Ce Recépissé doit être renvoyé au Bureau de Hongkong par le premier Courrier.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

REGISTERED LETTER RETURN RECEIPT.

REGISTERED LETTER RETURN RECEIPT.

(Avis de réception.)

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI SEP 25 1885

Address of the Letter. — Adresse de l'envoi.

United States Consul
Amoy
China

Dated Stamp of Despatching Office. — Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

SHANGHAI A MR 3 85

Postal Administration of HONGKONG. — Administration des Postes de HONGKONG.

Timbre du bureau destinataire. — Dated Stamp of Receiving Office.

AMOY A MR 7 85

Received this day a Registered Letter sent to me by M G. A. Shufeldt of Shanghai

M. C. Goldsborough

Receiver's Signature

Le Soussigné déclare qu'un envoi chargé à son adresse, provenant de M _____ à _____ lui a été remis aujourd'hui par le bureau de poste.

Le destinataire

Please return this Receipt to the General Post Office, Hongkong, by the first mail.
Ce Récépissé doit être renvoyé au Bureau de Hongkong par le premier Courrier.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

No. 127 **REGISTERED LETTER.**

Received a Letter addressed

United States Consul

Amoy

China

Receiver's Signature.

J Murchard

Waterlow & Sons Limited, Printers, London Wall, London

Notes Sept. 4 85
Circ.

D.M. Clark

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

Shanghai, July 10th 1885.

W. C. J. Smithers to the Secretary of State

Subject
Transit Account

Synopsis
Transmits Transit Account between Shanhaikwang and Peking.

Despatch.

Legation of the United States

Shanghai, July 10th 1885.

Hon: T. F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for transit between Shinkeang and Peking, against which I have this day drawn my draft on you for £215.38 in favor of Messrs Rudell and Co to balance. 1/-

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Brinckerhoff

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

Acctd Sept. 4. 85
Cristler

D. H. Clair

Separate one enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Shanghai July 10th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1885
RECEIVED.

W. E. J. Smithers to the Secretary of State

Subject.

Salary Account 1/-

Synopsis

Transmits Salary account from April 8th to June 30th 1885.

Separate.

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai, July 10th 1885.

Hon: T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for salary as Chargé d'Affaires from April 9th to June 30th 1885, against which I have drawn my draft on you, favor of Messrs Russell & Co, for $1384.62 to balance. 1/-

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

"China" Mr Everett 14

file

Evansville Ind.a

July 11th 1885.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the printed Personal Instructions to the Diplomatic Agents of the United States sent to me under date July 6th 1885.

I have the honor to be, sir

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

China

Wm Everett 14

Letter of credit
& Bureau passport
to be sent Folsom
Bowlker - July 14 1885
cir 16

Edinburgh Ind.

July 13th 1885.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of my commission as Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States in China, dated July 1st 1885, also my written personal instructions dated July 6th 1885 and accompanying papers viz. letter of credit in duplicate and special passport.

I enclose herewith the original letter of credit signed by me

in accordance with instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby Jr.

Enclosure - Letter of credit, signed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 1 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 32.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 14, 1885.

Mr. F. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging Department despatches
No. 431 to 438 inclusive.

No: 32.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 14, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to —
acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No: 431 to 438 inclusive, also of a printed copy of "Correspondence with the Colombian Ministers respecting blockade".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. H. Bunsen

"China"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 1885
RECEIVED

Evanston N.Y.
July 20th 1885.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith statement of account for salary due me for instruction period, namely, from July 6th to Aug 4th inclusive, as 2nd Secretary of Legation of United States in China, and to advise you that I have drawn on you, by twenty days sight draft, dated July 17th 1885, payable to the order of myself, for one hundred and

forty six 74/100 ($146.74) Dollars, being
salary for said period at the
rate of $1800 per annum

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby Jr

Enclosure, Salary account

FM

"China" - Mr Evarts & Mr Kleckhoefer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1885
RECEIVED.

/ Three Enclosures.

Hartford, Ct. July 20th, 1885.

Chester Holcombe to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Accounts.

Synopsis.

Covers correspondence with Treasury and statement showing balance of $303.38 to be due to Mr. Holcombe, who has drawn for that amount. Requests that his draft be paid.

Three Enclosures.

Hartford, Ct. July 20th, 1885.

Honorable T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy 1/4
of a letter recently received from the First Comptroller of the Treasury in relation to my accounts as Secretary of Legation at Peking, and a copy of my response 2/4 thereto.

You will notice that Judge Hurlburt admits a

net

net balance of $303.38
as due to me from the
Government. I enclose
3/4 a pro forma statement
of account showing this
fact and beg leave to
inform you that I have
drawn upon you in the
usual course for the
sum named. I trust
that my draft will meet
with due honor.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Chester Holcombe
4

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Thurham to Mr. Holcombe
June 23rd, 1885.

2. Mr. Holcombe in response
July 20th, 1885.

3. Statement of Account.

Inclosure 1.

Copy.

Mr. Hurlbut to Mr. Malcombe

Washington, June 23rd, 1885.

Sir:-

Referring to my letter of April 25th informing you of the balance due from you on account of Loss by Exchange, I have now to advise you that by reason of the explanation furnished by you in letter dated May 20th, 1885. a supplemental adjustment of the same has been made per Reports 106783 and 103787 in which you have been credited

1.

credited with the Loss by
Exchange on draft for
$469.07 drawn by Hon.
J. R. Young, Feb. 26 1883. $14.39
and charged with an
amount for Loss by
Exchange in addition
to that already debited
in the last adjustment
of your account $34.98

The result therefore
of this supplementary
adjustment is to increase
your indebtedness on
account of Contingent
Expenses (Loss by Exchange) $20.59
That indebtedness, as
explained in my letter
of April 25, 1885 amounted

to

to ——— $323.77

Total present indebtedness thereon $3414.36

Be pleased to credit in your next account of Contingent Expenses the said indebtedness.

The balance due you on account of Salary 1885. is $647.74 for which you are at liberty to draw if you have no drafts outstanding covering the same.

I am, very respectfully

Wm. J. Hurham

First Comptroller

(Signed) By J. K. Garrison

Deputy First Comptroller.

Inclosure 2.

Copy.

Hon. Holcombe to Hon. Burham.

Hartford, July 20th, 1885.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your letter of June 23rd ult. 1885. in relation to my accounts as Secretary to the Legation of the United States at Pekin. In it you state that I am indebted to the United States on account of Loss by Exchange in the sum of $344.36, and that, per contra there is a balance due me on account of salary of £64.7.4

You

You request me to credit the first named sum in my next account for Contingent Expenses, and authorize me to draw for the last named amount in case I have no drafts outstanding against it.

I have no drafts outstanding against the Government, but, as it has become necessary to close my account as Secretary of Legation at Peking, I have drawn in the usual form upon the Secretary of State for the actual net balance due me, or $647.74. less

$344.36

$344.36 say " $303.38
and trust that this mode
of adjustment will meet
with your approval.

I have &c.

(Signed) Chester Holcombe
"

Inclosure 3.

Statement of Account.

The United States in account

1884. Dr.

Dec. 31. To balance due
on account of
salary $647.74

$647.74

Hartford, Conn. July 20th, 1885.

with Chester Holcombe

1884. Cr.

Dec. 31. By balance due
on Loss by Exchange $344.36

1885

July 20. By my draft on
the Secretary of State 303.38

$647.74

E. & O. E.

Chester Holcombe

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 33. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

Mr. T. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Legation account for telegrams for
May and June, 1885.

No. 33.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you herewith the account for telegrams sent from this Legation during the months of May and June, 1885, amounting to the sum of eighteen dollars and thirty two cents ($18.32) U.S. gold, for which amount I have drawn on the Department of State. 1/33

I have

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Dimitrius

Enclosure.
1- Telegram account- May-June, 1885.

JM

A

Telegram.

Admiral Davis.
Shanghai.

Leave Shanghai May
June sixth.
Smithers.

Peking, May 19th, 1885.

C

Cipher Telegram.

Stahel.

Shanghai.

Inform Smithers & Cavor like American Assessor Mixed Court not sit. Brandt so instructed German.

Rockhill.

Peking, June 11th, 1885.

B

Telegram.

American Consul.
Tientsin.

Protest against Customs collecting wharfage tax on goods of American growth and manufacture.
Smithers.

Peking, May 21st, 1885.

Send copy to Consul Stevens. J.D.Q.

No. 34.

Rec'd Sept 11/85.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Letter of thanks from the German Minister for services rendered by Mr. Consul Stevens of Ningpo to German interests.

No. 34.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward
to you herewith a copy of a
letter which I have received from
Mausieur von Brandt, His Imperial
German Majesty's Minister in Peking,
expressing his thanks for the
services rendered to German interests
at Ningpo by our Consul Mr.
Edwin Stevens, and requesting me
to transmit to Mr. Stevens the
expression

1/34

expression of these thanks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure.

1- Mr. van Brandt to Mr. Smithers.

N° 94/1885. July 12. 1885.

Copy.

No. 34. Enclosure.

Mr. von Brandt to Mr. Smithers.

Peking, July 12th, 1885.

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,

Having been informed by the German Consul General at Shanghai that Mr. Stevens, Consul of the United States at Ningpo, who had kindly consented to take charge provisionally of german interests at that place, had left Ningpo in order to return to the United States, I have the honor to express to you the warmest thanks of this legation for the services rendered by Mr. Consul Stevens to German interests while in charge of them and to request you to be good enough to transmit the expression of these thanks to Mr. Consul Stevens.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires

d' Affaires, to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration

(Sd) M.v. Brandt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

File

No: 35

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

Mr. L. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging Department despatch
No: 439 and Circular of May
21, 1885.

No. 35.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 20, 1885.

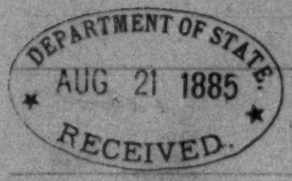
The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 439, dated June 1, 1885, and also of your Circular of May 21, announcing the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

Telegram Cipher



U.S. Legation
Peking July 21 1885

Bayard
Washington

Viceroy Li for Chinese Government requests prompt action on Minister Foote's despatch asking American officers be sent Corea as military instructors of Corean army.

Southerg

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

One Inclosure.

No. 1

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 21, 1885.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Salary account for 2nd Quarter, 1885.

No. 1

/ One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 21. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward
to you herewith my salary
account for the quarter ending
June 30. 1885. 1/

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure.
1- Salary account 2nd Quarter, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 36 Copy to Navy Sept 11 Copies left Sept 11 & 12

One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 21, 1885.

Copy to Com. H. A. House Feby 9. 86. } Critchlow.
" " " H. R. Senate Feby 9. 86 }

Mr. C. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Li Hung-chang requests that Lieut. Mamix, U.S. Marine Corps, late Torpedo instructor at Tientsin, may be authorized to accept the decoration of the Double Dragon conferred on him by the Emperor of China.

No. 36

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 21, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication received from His Excellency Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, informing the Legation that the agreement with Lieutenant D.P. Mannix, Torpedo instructor at Tientsin, having expired, it had pleased His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, in consideration of his faithful services, to bestow

1/36.

one

on him the decoration of the third class of the Double Dragon.

In conformity with the wishes of the distinguished Viceroy, I have to request that the necessary permission may be obtained from Congress to enable Lieutenant Marmix to accept the order conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure

1- Li Hung-chang to Mr. Smithers
June 8, 1885.

Tientsin June 8th 1885.

His Excellency
Li Hung Chang
Viceroy of Chihli &c &c &c
to W. F. Mayers
H. B. Chargé d'Affaires

I have the honor to state that I entered into an agreement with Mr. D. P. Mannix, a naval officer of your honorable County as Torpedo instructor at Tientsin for the period of three years. On the expiration of this term I requested Mr. Mannix to extend the agreement for the period of another year. Now the term of Mr. Mannix's service having expired, I have, in accordance with the terms

terms of the agreement, paid
his passage to the United States.

W. Wanniu during his four
years service has displayed
the utmost ability and all
the soldiers under his tuition
have become proficient
which has been a source
of great satisfaction to me.

In answer to a memorial
presented by me to the Throne,
His Imperial Majesty has been
pleased to bestow upon W.
Wanniu, the third order of
the double dragon of the
second class, as a mark
of appreciation of his services.

I have the honor, therefore,
to request that you will

62

be good enough to inform the State Department and request that permission may be accorded W. Manning to wear the order conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty.

With Compliments

Card of Li Hung Chang.

W. E. E. J. Smithers.

K, K, K,

Separate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 22d 1885.

W. F. D. Chesbro
to the Secretary of State.

Subject
Salary Account

Synopsis

Transmits Salary Account for Quarter Ended June 30th 1885.

JM

Separate. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 22d 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. DC.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a Statement of my Salary Account for the Quarter Ending June 30th 1885. 1/-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. D. Thurston.
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure
1. Statement of Salary Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

Ack. Sec. J.D.P.
No. 37

Inclosed to copy of note to Chinese Min. Office. of July 27 Sent. Sept. 29. 1885 Minister

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 22, 1885.

Mr. C. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

American instructors for the Corean army.

Synopsis.

Mr. Smithers confirms his telegram of the 21st inst. Li Hung-chang says the Russians are trying to introduce their military officers in Corea. He wanted Americans as belonging to a more friendly nation.

No. 37.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 22, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 21st instant, transmitted in cypher, as follows:

Bayard.

Washington.

Viceroy Li for Chinese Government requests prompt action on Minister Foote's despatch, asking American officers be sent Corea as military instructors of Corean Army.

Smithers.

Smithers."

In making the request that I should communicate the above to the Department, His Excellency informed me, that the Russians had been trying to introduce their military officers into Corea, but that the Corean Government had refused them on the ground that American officers had been applied for. His Excellency further remarked that the Chinese Government were very anxious to have American officers in Corea because they were regarded as being more friendly, and not likely to have aggrandizing political motives such

as

as European officers might
develope.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Dawkins

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

No 38.

Legation of the United States.
Peking July 23d, 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Triennial Account for
Contingent Expenses for
Quarter Ended 30th June
1885.

1/38.

JM

No 38. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 23d 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the account for contingent expenses during the Quarter ended June 30th 1885. 1/38.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED.

No: 39.

Two Inclosures.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 24. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The missionary steam-launch "glad tidings".

Synopsis.

Reply to Department's No: 392. Mr. Young reported on case March 14. 1884. Further correspondence. Sir Robert Hart hopes to get Chinese Authorities establish rules for the plying of such craft.

No: 39. Two Inclosures.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 24, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

As a further acknowledgment of Mr. Frelinghuysen's despatch No: 392, dated February 25, 1885, calling for a report from the Legation on the question of the missionary steam-launch "Glad Tidings" being permitted by the Chinese Authorities to ply on the Yang tze, I have the honor to inform you that

Mr.

Mr. Young's despatch N°. 383 of March 24, 1884, to Mr. Secretary Frelinghuysen, contained a full statement of the case up to the date of writing. I enclose

1/. herewith, to complete the record, a despatch which I addressed as Consul at Chinkiang to Ts'eng, Viceroy at Nanking on the

2/. subject, and his reply to the same.

On receipt of Mr. Frelinghuysen's despatch N°. 392, I saw Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs on the subject. He informed me that he had drawn up a set of rules to govern the plying of crafts not engaged in trade on Chinese rivers.

Lo

So far, however, the Authorities had only extended the application of these rules to native owned boats. He hoped nevertheless that they might be induced to allow foreign owned boats to sail under the same rules, and advised me not to press the question of the "Glad Tidings" as long as he had hopes that his own negotiations might succeed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure.

1. Mr. Smithers to Ts'eng. May 21. 1884.

2. Ts'eng to Mr. Smithers.

Copy. No. 39. Enclosure No. 1

Mr. Consul Smithers to the Viceroy at Nanking.

Chinkiang, May 21. 1884.

Sir:

The undersigned Consul of the United States for Chinkiang has the honor to address Y. E. this communication.

More than one year ago some benevolent persons in the United States sent a small steam launch to the Methodist Episcopal missionaries residing on the Yangtze to be used by them in travelling between their several stations. As this steam launch was not to engage in trade, its owners very naturally supposed that it came within the regulations adopted by all enlightened nations with reference to private boats, which extend to such boats the same privileges that ships of war

war enjoy. The Government of China has not been in disaccord with other nations in this respect, for it has heretofore granted these privileges to the owners of house-boats and sailing yachts whether of native or foreign build. The American missionaries at Kiukiang for many years have travelled on the Yangtze and in the canals in a foreign yacht and no irregularities have occurred. Can it be said that irregularities will occur in the case of the launch which do not take place in that of the sailing yacht? If there are now some who have the means of adopting the steam-launch, and the number must necessarily be few, would it be an enlightened policy to interdict them? The undersigned leaves the decision of this question to the wisdom and foresight of H.E.

The undersigned would further

further remarks that any regulations for the prevention of irregularities which Y.E. may make, with reference to the use of the steam launch, "glad tidings" will be explicitly adhered to by her owners.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Y.E. the assurance of his friendship and consideration and has the honor to remain Y.E.'s obedient servant,

(Sgd) C. J. Smithers.
Consul.

war enjoy. The Government of China has not been in disaccord with other nations in this respect, for it has heretofore granted these privileges to the owners of house-boats and sailing yachts whether of native or foreign build. The American missionaries at Kiukiang for many years have travelled on the Yangtze and in the canals in a foreign yacht and no irregularities have occurred. Can it be said that irregularities will occur in the case of the launch which do not take place in that of the sailing yacht? If there are now some who have the means of adopting the steam-launch, and the number must necessarily be few, would it be an enlightened policy to interdict them? The undersigned leaves the decision of this question to the wisdom and foresight of Y.E.

The undersigned would

further

further remarks that any regulations for the prevention of irregularities which H.E. may make, with reference to the use of the steam launch, "Glad tidings" will be explicitly adhered to by her owners.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to H.E. the assurance of his friendship and consideration and has the honor to remain H.E.'s obedient servant

(Sgd) T. J. Smithers.
Consul.

Copy. N° 39. Inclosure 2.

Tséng. Superintendent of Foreign Trade Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and Acting Viceroy of the Two-Chiang; sends the following communication in reply to the Hon. Consul's despatch received on the 27th. May 1884.

(Part of despatch quoted)

In regard to the Missionaries using a small steamer for the purpose of going up and down the River (Yangtze), this is not provided for or mentioned in the Treaty. And last year the Kiukiang Customs sent a petition to the Superintendent of Foreign Trade stating that the American "Missionary Society" had a small steamer which it was presumed they intended to use in going about between the Ports, — Instructions were, therefore, given to prevent this. A despatch on the subject was also sent to the

Foreign

Foreign Office (Tsungli Yamên) who sent a communication to the Hon. John Russell Young, American Minister at Peking requesting him to direct the Missionaries not to make use of the small steamer in going about on the Yang tze.

At a personal interview with the Hon. Consul while he was at Nanking in the third moon of this year, the Acting Supt. of Foreign Trade stated that he was unable to fully reply to the Consul's verbal request, but informed him that if the matter was regarded as of real importance it would be advisable to put his request in writing.

In regard to small steamers (or steam yachts) going up and down the Yang tze, not only would grave irregularities be rendered possible (and probably would occur), but there would be many other objections, and

further

further is not sanctioned (or mentioned) by the Treaty. For the above mentioned reasons the Acting Supt. of Foreign Trade finds it very difficult to grant the desired permission. The use of sailing yachts cannot be considered as on the same footing as small steamers (or steam yachts). It would be very difficult to compare one with the other.

In conclusion the Earl, acting Minister Supt. of Foreign trade would observe that in all matters requiring arrangment between China and Foreign Countries, all parties should act in conformity to the Treaties. It is moreover hoped that the Hon. Consul will take the same view of the matter as the Acting Supt. of Foreign Trade, and thus a cordial understanding continued, and as heretofore beneficial to all concerned.

A copy of the foregoing has been

been forwarded for the information of the Office of Customs at Kinkiang and Chinkiang.

This reply is sent for the information of the Hon. Consul who is requested to direct the Missionaries not to use the small steamer in going about on the Yangtze.

In this matter the Hon. Consul is sure to act uprightly.

A necessary communication addressed to

E. J. Smithers, Esquire
United States Consul
Chinkiang.

Mr Everett 31

File

Evansville Ind.
July 28th 1885.

To the Honorable, T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that I have received a telegram from Hon John Russell Young stating that he is detained in San Francisco by sickness. Having made ineffectual attempts for the past two weeks to make an engagement to meet Mr Young at Chicago or St Louis

I now find that it will be necessary for me to go to San Francisco for this purpose. I have the honor to advise you that I leave Evansville tomorrow and that my address until departure of Steamer on the 15th inst. will be at Palace Hotel San Francisco

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 40. One enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 31st 1885

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Satisfactory aaa
OCT 13 1885

W. E. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Transmits Account for Expenses
of trip to Kiang.

J.M.

No 40. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 31st, 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:— I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for the expenses incurred on my recent trip to Hsuy, the object of which, as I have informed the Department, was to try the causes pending between St Julien Keogh Edwards and W. Bonsal Goldsborough.

I have endeavoured to exercise the strictest economy in making this trip and trust that the amounts expended, as shown in the account attached herewith will be allowed and my draft duly honored.

I may say, in explanation of the item for $10.37, that it was expended solely for chairs in which I found absolutely necessary to sit in making official

official visits and in going
to and from the boat. I
omitted to take a voucher from
the Chair Coolies I employed, but
trust this explanation will be all
that is necessary and that the
amount will be allowed.

I may further state that I
would have been obliged to have
expended considerable more than
is shown in the account had it
not been for the liberality and
hospitality of Messrs Russell & Co,
who furnished both Mr. Cheshire
and myself with free passage
tickets to and from Keitsui and
Shanghai and while in port
at Amoy made us their guests
at their house.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1.
Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1885
RECEIVED

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 1. 1885.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Duplicate salary account Second
Quarter, 1885.

JM

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 1. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you herewith the duplicate of my salary account for the second quarter of 1885. 1/-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
W. W. Rockhill

Inclosure.
1- Salary account 2nd Quarter 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d 1885.

W. F. D. Sherburne
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Francisco despatch
salary account
for 2d quarter 1885.

Filed

Despatch - No. 1 Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d, 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sir: -

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a duplicate statement of my Salary Account, for the quarter ended the 30th June 1885. 1/-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
F D Chester
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure
1. Duplicate Account as above.

No 41. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Transmits Telegram
Account for Month
of July 1885.

Rec'd

No 41. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, August 3d 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the Telegraph Account of this Legation for the month of July.— 1/41

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1
Statement as above.

Telegram.

American Consul
Shanghai.

No information
Grant's death.

Peking, July 25th 1885.

Telegram.

Peking, July 21st 1885.

Tsung Li for Chinese Government requests prompt action on Minister Foote's despatch, asking American officers be sent here as military instructors of Korean army.

Smithers.

"A"

Telegram.

Stahel.

Shanghai.

Yamen says although peace exists French have not evacuated Pescadores. Opening Ningpo river rests with governor. Chehchiang.

Rockhill.

Peking, 1st July, 1885.

No 42. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP. 22 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmits duplicate
telegraph account
for May and June.

Filed

No. 42. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 3d 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate statement of my telegraph account for May and June, ultimo. 1/42

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

E. J. Dunlevy

Enclosure 1.
Account as above.

No 43. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 31st 1885.

W. B. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State.
Subject.

Transmits duplicate
statement of Contingent
Expenses account for
Quarter ended June 30th
1885.

Filed

No 43. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3rd, 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a duplicate statement of the contingent Expenses of this Legation, for the Quarter ended June 30th 1885. 1/43.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1.

Account as above.

No 44. One enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d 1885.

W. E. J. Gardner
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Transmits duplicate statement of salary account from April 8th to June 30th 1885.

Filed
JM

No 44. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, August 3d, 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate statement
1/44. of my salary account to the
30th of June 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure.
1. Duplicate Salary Account
from 1st Jul 8th to 30th of
June 1885.

No 45. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d 1885.

Mr. E. J. Smith

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits duplicate statement of transit allowance account, from Shinkeang to Peking.

Filed

No 45. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 3d 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate statement of my account for transit allowance from Shinkiang to Peking.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Statement as above.

45.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED

No 46.

Acknd Sept. 24 1885

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 4th 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Appointment of Hsueh Yin Kuan as Chinese Minister to Washington to succeed the present incumbent, Chang Yao Jen.

No 46.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 4th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you, that this Legation has been notified by the Tsung li Yamên, of the appointment of Mr. Chang Yin Huan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, to succeed H.E. Chêng Tsao Ju, recalled.

The newly appointed Minister, was formerly a member of the Tsung li Yamên, and is reputed to be a gentleman of ability and high character.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.

E. H. Smithers

No 47. One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 4th 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits account for Expenses in shipping to Washington, 3 Cases Chinese books.

No 47. one Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 4th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
1/47 my account for Expenses incurred
in shipping 3 Cases Chinese books
to Washington, under the instructions
from the Department contained
in despatch No 371, of date January
7th 1885.

The account as you will observe,
is duly supported by Messrs Russell
and Companys Voucher.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

No 48.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 7th 1885

W. B. J. Smithers

To the

Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging despatches

No 440 and 441.

No 48.

Legation of the United States
Peking, August 7th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
the following despatches from
the Department, viz:—
No 440, dated June 8th 1885.
" 441, " " 12th " ,

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

ack. for 2 copies to Secy Treasury. S. D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No: 49.

One Inclosure.

Rec. Sept 24
Copy to Treasury Sept 24 enclosure

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 14. 1885.

Mr. E. H. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Rules for steamers not engaged
in trade at treaty ports.

No: 49. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 14. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

As a further reference to my despatch No: 39, dated July 24. 1885, in which I informed you that the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs had presented to the consideration of the Government rules to govern the issuance of permits to small steam vessels not engaged in trade navigating on the interior waterways of China,

China, I have now the honor to
1/49 forward to you herewith a copy
of these rules as enacted by the
Tsung-li Yamên.

There regulations do not
contain any provision by which the
missionary steam launch "Glad
Tidings" might be used by its
owners in travelling on the Yang-
tze and its affluents. Perhaps
some clause may be added
hereafter which may exempt it
from exclusion from Chinese
waters, but in the present spirit
of the authorities towards missionaries
in general, this does not seem probable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Drinkhers

Enclosure.
1. Rules for issue of permits to steamers.

No 49. Enclosure.

Copy of seven rules, issued as an experiment, regulating the issuance of permits or licenses to small steam-vessels built for Chinese for Shanghai and other treaty ports.

I

Whenever a small steam-vessel is to be built in a shipyard, the owner, before the completion of the vessel, must present particulars of construction to the Customs, which office will depute an officer of the Harbor Master's department to measure her tonnage and make out a certificate, and the superintendent of Customs will, on application, issue a license or permit to the owner, which document is to be kept by him as his authority.

II

Whenever an application is made to the Customs for a license or

permit

permit for a small steam vessel, (the owner of the vessel) is to pay a license fee according to the value of the vessel: i.e., a vessel below the value of 5000. taels, a fee of 25 taels, and above 5000. taels a fee of 50 taels.

III.

All small steam vessels having licenses issued by the Customs (excepting steamers or tugs for towing purposes, which vessels have to pay tonnage dues under special regulations) are exempt from the payment of said dues.

IV.

All small steam vessels, whether mercantile or official, which have received a license or permit from the Customs, must present said document to the Customs once a year for inspection.

V.

All small steam vessels now running

running, must, in accordance with the present fixed regulations, be reported to the Customs, and their tonnage measured by the Harbor Master, and obtain a license the same as other small steam vessels.

VI.

All small steam vessels of this class, will only be permitted to run at the coast treaty ports; they will not be allowed to carry merchandize or passengers, and will not be permitted to run on the interior creeks or rivers, neither to trade at non-trading treaty ports on the coast of China. Any violation of this rule will be punished by the imposition of a fine and vessel and goods confiscated.

Vessels (small steamers) bought by officials, must be reported to the Authorities who will issue a permit and record the number of the vessel so that they can be

be examined. The permit will state that the vessel is for official use, and allowed to proceed on the interior rivers and to carry official articles, but not merchandise, passengers or to engage in trade, thus showing that such vessels are different from those engaged in trade.

VII.

The foregoing seven articles are at present issued as a temporary measure, and all the Customs Authorities will be instructed to carry them into effect accordingly. Should, after a trial of two years, they be found to work without irregularity, it will then be considered as to the additions or changes necessary to be made, and a permanent set of regulations issued.

Copy.

Copy of special regulations for the Shanghai Customs.

Chinese and foreigners who wish to hire small steam vessels temporarily for the purpose of making excursions into the interior, must report to the Customs Authorities and obtain a pass to be in readiness for examination along the route, and on the day of their return the said pass must be cancelled.

When passing the barriers, they must stop for examination. They must not clandestinely carry merchandize or contraband articles. If there is any violation of this rule, the vessel will be detained (and offenders) punished. Still further, should Chinese officials hire their vessels, they will also have to report to the Customs, and obtain a "pass for an official hired vessel". The same rule will apply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Rec'd by Mail

No. 50.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 15. 1885.

Mr. E. H. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Acknowledges No. 442-443.

No. 50.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 15. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbered 442 and 443 dated June 23. 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Dimmock

copy to War Dept

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1885
RECEIVED

No. 51 Dispatch
Copy forwarded to War Dept
Sept 22 1885

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 15. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Meteorological notes.

Synopsis.

Mr. Smithers forwards for the information of the War Department, a report on the rainfall in the Yangtze valley during June 1885.

No. 51. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 15. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you herewith for the information of the Signal service of the War Department, a report on the exceptionally heavy rainfall which occurred in the Yangtze valley during the month of June 1885, prepared by the Director of the Meteorological Observatory of Zi-ka-wei.

I have

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

Inclosure.
1. 2 Copies report mentioned.

No 51. Inclosure.

Note on the inundations in the Yang-tze Valley during June 1885, by the Director of the Meteorological Observatory of Zi-ka-wei.

million gallons of water. Evaporation to be sure (2 6in. at Zi-ka-wei) caused part of that water—perhaps some 22%,—to pass into the atmosphere and be carried away by the winds; another portion was absorbed by vegetation and employed in saturating the soil; but the greater part must have found its way to the Yang-tse Kiang. Dur[illegible] the second fortnight of the month, [illegible] fell abundantly in the upper part of [illegible] basin. No wonder, then, that the river should have risen beyond its ordinary limits, and that inundations should have taken place. At Kiukiang, the mean rainfall in June for the last seven years was only 8·90in.; at Zi-ka-wei, for twelve years, 7·84in. The 4 inches in excess on such an enormous area sufficiently account for all the disastrous floods.

In Sze-ch'uan the rains came later than in the lower valley, and the river fell 9ft. at Ichang from the 1st to the 12th of June, at the same time as it was rising by 2ft. at Hankow and 3ft. at Kiukiang. After the first fortnight, the outflow [illegible] waters became more and more impeded, and, [illegible] the rains that fell in the [illegible], the [illegible] river at Ichang rose [illegible] 30th, during which interval it [illegible] from 4ft. at Hankow and 2ft. at Kiukiang and Wuhu.

The inundations of the Yang-tse-Kiang have [illegible] been very serious; and yet how can [illegible] compare with those of the river of Canton, where there fell such an enormous [illegible] of rain, if we judge by the 3[illegible] at Hongkong and 25·[illegible]in. at Pakhoi on the northern coast of Tonquin, all during the month of June?

And now, what may have been the immediate cause of such abundant and persistent rains over the region we have pointed out as being that of the maximum rainfall? To answer that question, let us consider what winds prevailed at the principal points of that region. The mean of the daily observations made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. during June is:—

For Kiukiang.....	N.E.	force 2.6
,, Wuhu	E.N.E.	,, 2.1
,, Chinkiang ...	E. ¼ N.	,, 3.8
,, Zi-ka-wei.....	S.E. ¼ E.	,, 2.7

These four directions indicate the existence of a persistent atmospheric depression in Kiangsi and the Kiang; or to speak more accurately, they show which was the [illegible] direction of the wind at each station. Hence it may be inferred that that region was the usual place of passage of numerous centres of atmospheric depression, whirlwinds coming from the S.W. and running toward Japan. Such depressions, according to the laws of gyration of whirlwinds, must bring, on their left, northerly and north-easterly winds, and on their right, winds varying from N.E. to S.E.; and it is between Chinkiang and Zi-ka-wei that they crossed the river to reach the Yellow Sea and then make for the East. Now it is well known that any atmospheric depression which passes near the sea, particularly in summer, is accompanied with rain, resulting from the condensation of the vapour which it aspires at the centre and carries up to colder layers of the atmosphere.

Another cause, more remote but perhaps not less [illegible], of such persistent rains, must be sought for in the currents of the middle regions of the atmosphere. There is in China, at our latitude, a great upper aerial current whose direction from west to [illegible] remarkably constant for nine months [illegible] current is evidently a deriv[illegible] of the upper counter monsoon. [illegible] crossing our meridian, it seems to p[illegible] eastward to the meridian of Yoko[illegible] gradually inclining to the N.W. and E., [illegible] descending to the sea. There hav[illegible] become a [illegible] current, it continues to i[illegible] to the [illegible] and finally constitutes the [illegible] monsoon of the tropics. During summer, the [illegible] of land on the China coast, imparting [illegible] to the atmospheric layers on a g[illegible]r depth, carries that current up to still higher regions, and compels it to proceed farther north before taking its normal direction from west to east. To this circumstance are the northern regions of Chi[illegible], naturally so arid, indebted for the summer rains which even sometimes swell into floods. [illegible] that upper current, for some reason or other, maintain in summer its winter direction—that is to say, continue to run over our heads from west to east—then there will be rain for us and for the south, while the northern provinces will suffer from drought, as in winter.

The deviation of the upper current is really not effected in June as it is in July, and particularly in August; but, according to our observations of the last eight years, it is already commenced, and the direction of the cirri already shows that the upper regions of air are already overrun by other currents, though of little importance and velocity. Now, during the month of June, the upper clouds were observed running almost constantly from west to east; the upper current had then maintained its position over our region, and no wonder, therefore, that, on the passage of atmospheric depressions, it should come into play, and by mixing its vapour with that rising from the soil and from the sea, contribute a large share to the rains which caused the disastrous inundations.

I find a confirmation of this view in the period of eight days of the finest weather which we have enjoyed since the rain stopped on the 12th inst. During those eight days of hot weather, the cirri have been constantly running from N.E. to S.W., or from N. to S., and, notwithstanding the passage of two or three atmospheric depressions at more or less distance to the west, there has not been a drop of rain. To-day, (20th July), the sky has become overcast, a slight shower fell in the morning, and the continuance of fair [illegible] seems more uncertain. The [illegible] is that the upper cloud[illegible] former course from S. [illegible] normal upper current [illegible] nearer to us again. Let [illegible] sake of the central and northern provinces, that this move may only be momentary.

Now some one may inquire the cause why the upper current should have maintained its winter course during the month of June; and to this question I cannot give a positive answer. The more general a phenomenon is, the more difficult it is to find out its cause. I will only say that, if the heat of summer contributes to drive the current from our region, the low temperature we have had since the month of January may have helped to maintain it in its winter track. For, if we compare the mean temperatures of the first months of this year with those resulting from twelve years' observations, we find a deficit in every case.

TEMPERATURES.

	1885.	12 years.	diff.
January	36.5	36.9	— .4
February	36.9	39.7	—2.8
March	45.6	46.6	—1.0
April	53.1	57.0	—3.9
May	64.6	66.4	—1.8
June	71.2	73.8	—2.6

We hear that in this neighbourhood the first crop has been late by about a month.

There is nothing to wonder at in this, especially if the low temperature of April be taken into account. It was that lateness of the crop which made the inundation so disastrous, as the first harvest was not yet brought home.

MARC DECHEVRENS, S.J.

From the North China Daily News.
24th July, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

file

No 52. One Inclosure.

3rd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
OCT 14 1885

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 21. 1885.

Mr. L. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Corean affairs.

Synopsis.

History of the Russo-Corean
secret treaty. Mr. von
Mollendorff superseded by
O. N. Denny, Esq. late U.S.
Consul general in China.

No: 52. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking. August 21. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward
to you herewith an extract from
a newspaper concerning the
secret treaty concluded between
Russia and Corea.

I am informed by the
Japanese Minister, Admiral
Enomotto, who has lately
returned from Tientsin where
he had spoken to Li Hung.
Chang

1/52

chang on the subject, that this article is substantially correct. The articles of the treaty have not yet become known. The allusion to the employment of American officers, explains Li Hung-chang's insistance that I should telegraph you on the subject.

I have been informed from a thoroughly reliable source, that the post of Foreign adviser and Director General of Customs for Corea, lately held by Mr. von Mollendorff, has been offered by Li Hung-chang to O. N. Denny, Esquire, late United States Consul

Consul General in China,
who has accepted it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smiechen

Inclosure.
1- The history of the Russo-
Corean treaty. From the
N. C. Daily News of August,
5th. 1885.

N°52. Inclosure.

THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-COREAN TREATY.

Tientsin, 17th July, 1885.

Gospodin Speyer, First Secretary of the Imperial Russian Legation to Japan, has left Seoul in a Russian sloop of war for Tokio.

Mr. Speyer went in the Russian sloop *Opritchnik* about a month ago to Corea, by orders of the Russian Government.

In January, 1885, by advice of Herr von Möllendorff, as ugly and vexed questions about Corea had arisen between Japan and China, and Japan was threatening to join France, which was willing to pay a very high price for an alliance with Japan, the Corean Government sent an agent to Wladivostock to confer with the Russian Governor, to buy arms, to seek advice, and to come, generally, to some tentative understanding.

The Corean Government says it gave to its envoy orders to buy arms and make enquiries upon certain matters, and the man was then to return to Seoul to report. Beyond buying arms he had no other authority.

As occurred in 1860, when the three Chinese Commissioners were hoodwinked and hoaxed by Lord Elgin, and afterwards were, in consequence, first disavowed and then beheaded—Russia kept the ceded territory notwithstanding, and holds it and more to this day,—the Corean envoy was made to sign papers, of which he now says he did not comprehend the full purport.

The papers he signed was a treaty in six articles.

One article stipulates that the Corean army and navy and gendarmerie shall be officered by Russians, and put under a Russian official.

Another article gives Russia special rights, and tentative rights of interference, or, in plain speech, control.

Another article is said to give Russia the loan of Port Hamilton, for use as a winter harbour.

Finally, the treaty puts Corea under Russia; Russia promises on her part 'to protect the [illegible] of Corea against all attack by whomsoever,' and in the article the suzerainty is assumed by Russia and [illegible].

When the Corean [illegible] was told a treaty had been [illegible] came greatly alarmed, and [illegible] ation, alleging the agent had [illegible] ity or powers. But it is said [illegible] vernment did not know, or [illegible] know, what had been done.

M. [illegible] ratification [illegible] sible reasons:- [illegible] Port Hamilton [illegible] was that China [illegible] ed the Corean [illegible] exclusively, [illegible] or France, Germany nor [illegible].

M. [illegible] Speyer [illegible] evidently [illegible].

After [illegible] which [illegible] ly excited [illegible] by force [illegible], the Corean [illegible] to ratify, [illegible] treaty. [illegible] Tokio.

It is said [illegible] Möllendorff [illegible] hold office.

A Corean [illegible] coming [illegible] understanding exists between Japan and China.

Chinese troops are being massed in the Amur region.

The question is full of danger, and the matter is still in the first beginnings. No settlement has been made; on the contrary, the dispute has but begun.

PANURGE.

—*China Mail*

Mr Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED

No 53. Confidential.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 21st 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclosed Duplicate Statement of Telegraph Account for July.

JM

No 53. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 21st 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir:— I have the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate statement of the Telegraph account of this Legation for the month of July.

1/53

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure
1. Duplicate statement as above.

"A"

Telegram.

Stahel.

Shanghai.

Yamen says although peace exists French have not evacuated Pescadores. Opening Ningpo river rests with governor Chek-chiang.

Rockhill.

Peking, 1st July, 1885.

"A"

Telegram.

Stahel.

Shanghai.

Yamen says although peace exists French have not evacuated Pescadores. Opening Ningpo river rests with governor Chek. chiang

Rockhill.

Peking, 1st July, 1885.

Telegram.

Peking, July 21st. 1885.

Viceroy Li for Chinese Government requests prompt action on Minister Foote's despatch, asking American officers be sent to Corea as military instructors of Corean army.

Smithers

American Consul
Shanghai

No information
Grants death.

Peking, July 25th 1887.

Mr Everett. Mr Dwight-
Mr Kreckhofer

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED

No 54. one Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 21st 1885.

Wm. E. J. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing duplicate Statement of Amount of Expenses shipping 3 Cases Chinese books to Washington.

WM

No 54. Ors. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 21st 1885.

Hon: Thomas. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate statement of account of Expenses shipping 3 cases of Chinese books to Washington. 1/54.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient Servant
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure.
1 duplicate statement of account as above.

1885.

Trans

1885

August

The United States
in account with
E. J. Smithers.

			Dr.	
885.		Account of Expenses Shipping 3 Cases Chinese books to Washington.		
ay	26	Account rendered by Messrs Russell and Company as per accompanying Voucher Hs 35.62 = U.S Gold		41.68
			Cr.	
885				
gust	4	By my draft on Secretary of State favor myself to Balance		41 68

E & O E.

Legation of the United States
Peking, August 4th 1885

E. J. Smithers
Chargé d'Affaires

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

File

No 55.

Mr Everett
to

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 24th 1885.

Mr. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Confirms telegram of date August 22d ordering Mr. Smithers to Shanghai on arrival of Minister Denby.

———

No. 55.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 24th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.,

Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir:—

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram, from the Department of State, under date the 22d. August:—

"Smithers American Legation

Peking China

When relieved by Minister take charge Shanghai and Consulate Yokohama.

Porter"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

E. J. Smithers

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

/

Wm Everett 10

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1885.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of despatch of July 6, also of Commission and instructions, together with duplicate letter of credit

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1883.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of July 6 last, confirming your telegram of the 3rd as follows:

"Promoted Secretary. Take oath dating first."

Your telegram of the 3rd July has not been received.

I have also to

acknowledge

acknowledge the receipt of my commission as Secretary of Legation at Peking, of my instructions dated July 3. 1885, and of a duplicate letter of credit on Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co. London.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Secretary of Legation

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
10

No. 56

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1885.

Mr. C. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledges despatches No. 444
to 448 inclusive.

No. 56

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 444 to 448 inclusive; also of your circular of July 6. last, forwarding a copy of the printed Personal Instructions to Diplomatic Agents.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Denison

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
107

No. 57

Oath of office to
Mr Rockhill
March 19 1886.

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking. August 28. 1885.

Mr. E. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwards Mr. Rockhill's oath
of office.

No. 57. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In view of your instructions to Mr. Rockhill under date of July 3rd last, directing him to take the oath of his new office of Secretary of this Legation, dating it July 1st 1885, I have now the honor to forward to you herewith the prescribed oath duly sworn to and sealed. //-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Dimichino

Inclosure.

1- Oath as above mentioned.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

No: 58.

Secretary
15

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file -
OCT 14 1885

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1885.

Mr. F. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Messrs. Russell & Co. sell their fleet
to the Chinese.

Synopsis.

Leading member of Russell & Co.
becomes Secretary of the China Merchants
Steam Navigation Co. Question of
bona fides in purchase and sale of
this fleet. Subsidy for rice necessary
to make the purchase remunerative.

No: 58.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 28. 1883.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have to announce that the merchant steamers purchased by the American firm of Russell & Co: of China and Hongkong during the summer of 1884, were resold on the 1st instant to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the former owners, and that these vessels are now flying the Chinese flag.

flag. It is understood that the leading member of the house of Messrs. Russell & Co. at Shanghai, has received the appointment of Secretary to the Chinese Company at a large salary, and that he will have direction of all the foreign employés.

The resale of this fine fleet of vessels to the Chinese, so soon after the declaration of peace between France and China, has been severely criticised in one of the public journals at Shanghai, the North China Daily News, the charge being freely made that the sale to Messrs. Russell & Co

Co. was not bona fide; and
I am informed that a suit
for libel has been commenced
by the said firm against the
editor in a British Court.
Should this suit come to trial,
all the facts relating to the
sale of these vessels will
be made known. In this
connection, I may remark that
Mr. Drummond, an English
barrister at law at Shanghai,
who was the counsel of the
Chinese Company at the time
the transfer took place to
Russell & Co., has recently
stated, over his own signature,
that the sale of the ships was
a perfectly honorable transaction,

and

and that there was no obligation of any kind on the part of the Russells to return them to the Chinese. The fact is, as I have been credibly informed, after the refusal of the Chinese government to continue the rice subsidy to the American firm, the property was not only unremunerative but would have proved disastrous to the holders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers

To War Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 59
with 5 inclosures
Oct 13 1885

Mr Everett

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 29. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Army field telegraph in China.

No. 59. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 29. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with Mr. Frelinghuysen's Circular, under date of March 6, last, calling for information in relation to the organization and equipment of the field telegraph or signal corps pertaining to the Chinese armies, I have the honor to forward to you herewith a report prepared by Mr. Consul Brandley 1/.

Bromley of Tientsin.

The military forces under the immediate supervision of the Viceroy of Chih-li, Li Hung-chang, are by far the best organized in China, Mr. Bromley's report, which applies to this corps, may therefore be accepted as applicable to all the armies of China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers

Inclosure.

1. Mr. Bromley to Mr. Smithers.

No. 15. July 30. 1885.

No. 59. Inclosure.

Mr. Bramley to Mr. Smithers.

No. 15. Tientsin, July 30. 1885.

Sir:

In reply to your despatch of May 5 asking for information concerning the field telegraph or signal corps of the Chinese army, I beg to say that I have made careful inquiries of Chinese military officers and of foreign officers serving in the Chinese army. I have found their opinions unanimous as to there being no purely native military telegraph or signal system or organization whatever- nor has any foreign system yet been introduced, though efforts have been made by foreign officers to induce the Chinese to adopt some foreign system. It is hardly to be expected in an army like the Chinese-

without—

without quartermaster, Commissary or Medical staffs or organizations - that an efficient signal service will be encouraged.

Major General Upton, U.S.A, in his report several years ago upon the Chinese army, dismissed the subject in a few lines saying there was nothing in the organization and discipline of the Chinese army that need claim a moments' serious attention from Western military men.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd) Geo. J. Brawley
Consul.

Files

Mr Emmett

No. 60.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 2. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledges receipt of Circulars of
July 18th and 23d. 1885.

No. 60.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 2. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circulars of July 18 and 23 last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

No. 60

Mail Registration

No 61.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 30 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
3 v

(Adopted Nov. 3) ✓

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 5th, 1885.

Wm. E. J. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Requisition for Stationery.

No 61.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 5th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

Referring to Mr. Young's despatch No 531, of date the 20th of October, 1884, wherein he sent a requisition for stationery for the use of this Legation, I have the honor to request that the Department will be good enough to send a duplicate quantity of the articles then indented for, excepting Ink, Record-books, Rubber-

Rubber-bands and wafers.

I make this requisition now, having in view the long time it will take before the stationery can possibly reach Peking, - say about six months, by which time the Legation will require a fresh supply.

I may state that this Legation is very much in need of a date marker, as well as two dirst Legation sealing-wax stamps. These were not sent last year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

E. J. Smithers

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Lovett

No: 62. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 6. 1885.

Mr. C. F. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Foreign office expresses its sorrow on hearing of the death of General Grant.

No. 62. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 6. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Tsung-li Yamên, expressing their sorrow on hearing of the death of H. President General U.S. Grant, and requesting that the expression of their regret might be conveyed to the Secretary

of

of State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Simcox

Inclosure.

1 – The Tsung-li Yamên to Mr. Smithers. N°. 28/85. Sept. 5. 1885.

Copy.
N: 28/1885.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Smithers.

Peking, September 5. 1885.

Sir:~

Upon the 2d. September the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive your despatch stating that you had received an official communication from the Secretary of State announcing the death of General U.S. Grant, ex. President of the United States, which occurred on the 23rd of July last.

This announcement was read by the Prince and Ministers with profound sorrow and regret, and in sending this communication to you in reply, they beg that you will convey to the Secretary of State the expression of their sympathy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 30 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett

No 63. Ord Embassies.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 8th 1885.

Wm. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Transmits Rent Account
for Second Quarter 1885.

J.M

No 63. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 8th 1885.

Hon: Thomas. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, my account for rent of
1/63. this Legation, for the Quarter Ending June 30th 1885.

I regret that I have not been able to forward this account earlier, but the delay was caused by the failure on the part of the Attorney of the Estate of S. Wells Williams, to send the regular receipt at the proper time.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
E. J. Davidson

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

No 64.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 6 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 20th 1885.

Mr. Sanders
to the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Rent Account

Synopsis
Transmits duplicate
Rent Account for Quarter
Ending 30th of June 1885.

JM

No 64. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 20th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate statement of the Rent Account of this Legation for the quarter ending June 30th 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure
1. Rent Account as above.

1/64.

No. 65. received Nov. 16 85 cmd Gr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 6 1885
RECEIVED.

One Inclosure. Mr Everett. 9.v

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 28. 1885.

Mr. C. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Corea and China.

Synopsis.
Late King of Corea Li Shih Ying released by the Chinese. China still treats Corea as a dependency.

No. 65. One Inclosure

Legation of the United States,
Peking, September 28. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed an Imperial Decree releasing from confinement the late King of Corea Li Shih ying, who was charged by the Chinese government about three years ago with being particeps criminis in a rebellion of the Corean soldiery. It is a very noticeable and significant

fact

fact that China speaks of Corea in this decree as being a dependency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers

Inclosure.

1- Decree as above mentioned.

Sept. 20th, 1885.

N: 65. Inclosure.

Abstract from Peking Gazette
of 20th September 1885.

Translation.

A Decree.

Some time ago, when a revolt among the Corean soldiery placed the reigning house in a position of extreme jeopardy, Li Hsih Yung was unable to restrain or repress the mutinous troops who were demanding pay, and when the affair was over, he took not the slightest notice of what had happened, with the result that public feeling was considerably disturbed and he was blamed as the head and source of the trouble.

He

The Court, in kindly consideration
for a border dependency command-
ed a general to go forth with
an army to wipe the chief
offender out of existence
and expel the traitorous
faction. An investigation
of the condition of affairs
prevailing at that time
having led to the conclusion
that unless Li Chih Ying was
removed from his country,
there would be no stifling
the germs of sedition, we
gave special orders that he
should be placed with due
regard to his comfort, in the
vicinity of the metropolis
and liberally supplied with
food.

forth for further allowed
the King to send officers at
certain seasons of the year
to make enquiry after his
welfare in order to satisfy his
feelings of longing affection.
That provision was made
for the most minute contingencies
both in guarding against
lurking danger and in
giving full scope to the dictates
of private affection. After
the arrival of Li Shih Ying
at Pao Ting Fu, the King wrote
twice to the Board of Ceremonies
requesting them to pray the
Throne on his behalf for the
relief of his father but as
the great difficulties and

troubles

troubles into which the country had been plunged was then only just allayed and popular excitement had not quieted down; as, moreover, Li Shih Ying had only just committed his offence, we issued a decree ordering the King to be informed that he must not intrude with further representations.

Four years have now gone by and Li Shih Yang having presented a petition in which he appealed to his age and many infirmities and made earnest professions of contrition and amendment, we commanded Li Ping Chang to summon him to Peking, where he

satisfied

ratified himself by personal
inspection of the contents
of these representations.

The Board of Commissioners has
now again reported that
the King has sent Envoys in
the person of Min Chung Mu
and others recently to present
a letter to Ourselves, in which
he implores the exercise of our
clemency in accord of urgent
entreaty repeated again and
again.

The Court considers filial piety
as a prominent essential in
the administration of Government
and its compassionate concern
for its border tributaries is
especially profound: moved,
too, by the consideration of

of the time that [the father]
has been alive to a sense
of his shortcomings, and
sympathising with the keen
desire [of the son] to be
within reach of and minister
to his parent it now finds that
it is meet that special bounty
should be exercised towards
them, that the yearnings
of filial affection may be
indulged.

As an act of special
grace, we sanction the release
of Li Chih Ying and we
forthwith command Li Hung
Chang to depute trustworthy officers
to escort him back to his
country. We also direct

Her

the Board of Ceremonies to impress the King that this is an extraordinary act of clemency on our part beyond the requirements of law.

It naturally behoves his Majesty, to cherish a perpetual sense of the great mercy that has been shown him and carefully to regulate his conduct in the closing years of his life, while it is still more incumbent on the King to take the mistakes of the past keenly to heart, and alienating slanderers and keeping ruffians from

spurious

specious counsellors, to ally
himself with men of virtue,
keep on good terms with
his neighbours and be instant
in zealous endeavours to
make the right Government
of his kingdom an object of
desire. Thus may internal
dissensions be entirely
eradicated, and no insults
be offered from without, while
the object which the Court
has at heart in affording
protecting care and pity on
an ever increasing scale,
will not be defeated and
it is in the King Heart

Our

Our earnest hopes for the
fulfillment of these
objects an reward.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. W Everitt

Filed FROM Peking

Sept 30 188:

Bayard,

Washington.

Arrived.

Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED

No 66. One enclosure.

Mr Eckert

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 30th 1885.

Mr. Winthrop
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Transmits Salary Accounts
for 3d Quarter 1885.

JM

No 66. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you Enclosed, a statement of

1/66. my Salary account for the Quarter Ending this day, against which I have drawn my draft on the Department in the usual way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

No 67. One Enclosure.

Mr Everett

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Mr. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Rent Account

for 3d Quarter 1885.

JM

No 67. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Hon: Thomas. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand
you enclosed, a statement of
1/67. the Rent account of this
legation for the Quarter
Ending this day.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED

No 68. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, September 30th 1885.

Mr. E.J. Smithers
to the Secretary of State

Subject

Transmitting Telegram account for September 1885.

JM

No 68. One Enclosure:

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:— I have the honor to

hand you enclosed my

account for Telegrams for

1/68. the month of September 1885.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

E. H. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account as above

Telegram.

American Consul
Yokohama.

Has Minister Denby left
for Tientsin.

Smithers.

Peking, September 12 - 1885.
9.0 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED

No 69 - One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, September 30th 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers
to the
Secretary of State

Budget.

Transmits Contingent
Expense Account for
3d Quarter 1885.

No. 69. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, my account for contingent
1/69. Expenses for the quarter ending this day.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

Mr Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

No 69. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

W. E. J. Smithers

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Mauritius Telegraph

Account.

JM

No 69.A One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, September 30th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:— I have the honor to enclose an account for telegrams transmitted on official business, amounting to $27.63, against which I have drawn my draft, on the Department in the usual way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

E. J. Smithers

Enclosure 1. Account for telegrams as above.

1/69.A

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局 去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Peking STATION the June 22 1883

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.m.	*Viâ*:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Rockhill Peking

Minpo reies still blocked
request immediate opening.

Stabel,

(10 words)

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph
nvention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

ignature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

ate _____

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of [illegible] should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it [illegible] for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sender the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administrati has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegra administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administrat

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," or circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to m compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-tra mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmis non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of t conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Admi ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conv ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authority controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or ser of the Administration.

B

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局　去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION the June 22nd 188 5

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.	*Viâ*:	Paid: $ 26	
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Smithers

Amoy

When will you return

Ptahel.

(7 words)

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph ention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

nature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

e _____

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of co should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The for repeating a Message is one-half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in cas so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sender the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administra has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegra administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administra

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," or circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to pa compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-tra mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmis non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of t conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Admi ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmissi ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authority controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or ser of the Administration.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Telegrams accepted for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI STATION. 25

TELEGRAM Nr. 1288 Class P 10 Words.

at Shanghai the 19/6 1885 12 H. 24 M. P m.

Secretary Bayard Washington

Referring Stahels 85 recommend
Seidmore

Smithers

Stahel

Please mark replies Via NORTHERN.

Mr Adee

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Telegraphed ans. Oct 17.
Instr. Hon. Denby - 21
OCT 17 1885

pas ✓

FROM Peking

Oct 1 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 1 1885
RECEIVED.

Bayard,

Washington.

Furniture worthless. Ask

authority spend 3.000 dollars.

Denby.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 70

Mr Everett
17

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

Mr. C. J. Smithers to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Smithers hands over the Legation
to Mr. Denby.

No. 70.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day handed over the Legation to Minister Denby.

I will leave at once for Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
E. J. Smithers

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 2.

Mr Everett
17

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Confirming telegram of 30th ultimo.

No. 2.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram of the 30th September:

" Bayard.
" Washington.
" Arrived.
Denby. "

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett
17

No. 3.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

Mr. Charles Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Confirming telegram of this day.

No. 3.

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 1st, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram of this day:

" Bayard.

" Washington.

" Furniture worthless - ask
authority spend $3000 - "

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Separate One Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED

No. 8 Legation of the United States

Peking, October 2nd 1885

Charles Denby Jr to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Transit period account

Separate

Legation of the United States
Peking October 2nd 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith statement of account for my transit period against which I have drawn my draft on Brown Shipley & Co London in the usual way.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby Jr.
Second Secretary of Legation

Enclosure - Statement of account.

Extracts to Navy

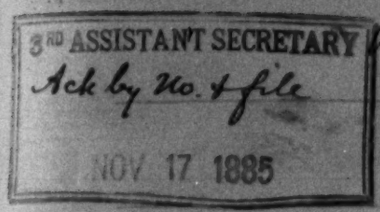
Extract to Navy Dept. Nov 19. 85 Cmte

Mr Everett 18

No. 4.

Legation of the United States

Peking, October 2nd 1885.



Colonel Denby, to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Official incidents on trip out

No. 4-

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 2nd 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to report to you my arrival at Peking and my reception by the Yamen. As a matter of courtesy to the gentlemen and officials who were polite to me on my trip and, perhaps, as of some interest to you, I proceed to detail the incidents of my very interesting journey which

which were official in their character.

The Steamer, "City of Rio de Janeiro", in which I was a passenger, cast anchor abreast of Yokohama the evening of the 7th September. Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the naval forces of the United States in the East, had just arrived in his Flag Ship, the "Trenton", that morning. He came under the instructions of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to convey me and my suite to China. He immediately sent his Flag Lieutenant, Lieut Strong, to notify me of his presence in the harbor

harbor, and to tender very courteously the hospitalities of the ship. The next morning I landed. The Admiral called on me with the Flag Lieutenant. It was matter of courtesy with me to delay my departure for a few days to enable the officers and crew of the "Newton" to recruit their health. Owing to the anticipated hostilities between Russia and England the English ships had been mostly withdrawn from Chinese ports and the United States Squadron had been doing all the duty of protecting our people for many months. The ship's crew had fairly earned a few

few days on shore for recreation. It was agreed by the Admiral and myself that we should sail the 15th September for Tien-tsin. I desired to go to Shanghai, which is the principal port of China, but a visit there would have delayed me over my limited time and would not have been satisfactory officially as a visit until my reception by the Court of China.

At three oclock in the afternoon of the 7th September I returned the Admiral's call with my Secretary and family on board the "Iroton". As we passed an English Man-of-War the bugle

bugle blew a signal and the guard turned out and saluted by coming to a present arms.

We were received at the gangway of the "Trenton" by the Admiral, who conducted us on board the ship. On the spar deck we were met by the Captain and Executive Officer. The ships crew were drawn up in double lines and the band played a national air. The Marines presented arms.

We were conducted to the cabin of the Admiral, introduced to all the officers, and conducted over the ship. There was a light entertainment in the cabin. When I left the ship

ship the same ceremonies were repeated, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired, during which my boat laid to and I acknowledged the courtesy. The next day the Admiral, Lieutenant Strong and I went to Tokio, eighteen miles distant by rail, to present our respects to the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, United States Minister to Japan. We were very courteously received by the Minister. It was agreed that we should with our suites be presented to the Mikado as soon as audience could be had. The next day, the 9th September, we were notified by the Minister that it was expected that we

should

should, before presentation, make official calls on the Foreign Office and the Navy Department. On the 10th September the Admiral and I went to Tokio. We were met at the depot by the Secretary of Legation with the Minister's carriage and conducted to the Legation, whence we made the two calls mentioned. In addition as I was going to China we called on the Chinese Minister, and as the day happened to be a Russian fete day we called on the Russian Legation. The next day, Saturday the 11th September, we returned to Yokio. The Admiral was accompanied by his Captain, Fleet

Fleet Surgeon and Secretary, and I by the Second Secretary of my Legation. We were all in full dress, the officers in uniform and the Secretary and I in evening dress. We were taken to the Palace in carriages. There we were met at the door by one of the Secretaries of the Mikado and escorted to a large and elegantly furnished room. On a table were cigars and cigarettes, but we did not use them. After a few minutes we were conducted to another elegant room where we left our hats. Then we were ushered into the presence of the Mikado. His

Imperial

Imperial Majesty is about thirty three years old. He was clothed in a dark military heavily braided coat with blue trousers and stood near a chair which was all the furniture in the room. On his right stood the Grand Chamberlain and on his left one of his Secretaries. We entered the room as follows- Gov. Hubbard on the right, I on his left, the Admiral on my left, the officers and my Secretary two paces behind us. As we entered we bowed profoundly, advanced three paces and bowed again, advanced three paces and again bowed, having

having arrived within about six feet of His Majesty we again bowed. Gov Hubbard then introduced all of us by name and stated that we desired to testify our respect for His Majesty. His Majesty, through the Grand Chamberlain enquired of me how long I would remain in Japan, and put some friendly questions to Gov. Hubbard as to how he spent the summer. The audience then ended and we withdrew walking backwards and bowing at the same intervals as before. The Japanese officials all wear a Court dress consisting of blue dress coat, velvet-collar open, with vest

vest and blue trousers and court-swords. After the audience the principal officers joined us in the room where we left our hats and we had cigars and a friendly chat for some time. They nearly all speak English and are as friendly as possible. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and some other officials left cards for us the same day at the United States Embassy. Gov. Hubbard entertained the party at Tiffin.

On Monday, the 13th September, I was called on at the Hotel by the Admiral of the Japanese Navy.

S. Kawamoura, the Russian Minister

Minister, M. Davidoff, and the Chinese Minister to Japan, Kaii Ching Tsu. The Chinese Minister while we were in Tokio tendered us a dinner and repeated the invitation for us to dine with him at Yokahama, but we were compelled to decline. Gov. Hubbard and family, at ten o'clock Monday, made a short call on my family at the Hotel and then went aboard the "Trenton", where they were received with all the honors. I escorted the Chinese Minister aboard the "Trenton" when the same ceremonies were repeated.

The

The "Iruton", with myself and suite aboard, sailed for Kobe, Japan, the evening of the 14th September. We reached Kobe on the evening of the 16th September. The "Iruton" stayed two days at Kobe, where the "Oceanic", which has had some cases of cholera aboard was quarantined. During this stay I visited the ancient City of Kioto, and the great commercial city Ozaka. At Ozaka we were met at the depot by Mr. Thomas Patten, United States Consul at Kobe, and Governor Tatino, the Governor of the City and Province. Mr Patten

Patten had called on us aboard the "Iruton" and had been very polite and attentive. At Ozaka the Governor had provided carriages for our party which consisted of my wife and daughter and several officers of the "Iruton". We were driven to a Hotel, where we had tiffin, and afterwards over the city. At tiffin the Governor made a little speech and gave a sentiment complimentary to the United States, to which I responded in a short speech and proposed the health of our host. Returning to Kobe the party was entertained at tea by Mr and Mrs Patten. This

gentleman

gentleman did all he could do to make our stay pleasant.

We left Kobe for Tien-tsin the evening of the 18th September. Our voyage was through the marvelously beautiful "Inland Sea". We arrived off Taku Bar the evening of the 21st September. The ship was compelled to anchor twelve miles from land. On the 25th, in the afternoon, the United States Consul at Tien-tsin, Mr. G. F. Bromley came out with a tug and we were transferred to it.

I desire here to express to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy my profound thanks for his courtesy and kindness in

Copy to navy

in directing a man-of-war to meet me at Yokahama and convey me to China. I desire also as earnestly as possible to testify to the very great hospitality, kindness and courtesy with which we were treated aboard the "Iruton". From Admiral to seamen every man vied with each other as to who could be most polite and attentive. Our stay on the "Iruton" was as agreeable as possible. The Admiral gave us his own cabin, the Captain entertained us at dinner and so did the Ward-Room Officers. During the voyage I inspected

inspected the ship with the Executive Officer, Sunday morning. I also had dress parade and battallion drill, I acting as Colonel on those occasions. When we left the "Fenton" the usual salute was fired and the men manned the yards and gave us three rousing American cheers.

I can not too highly express my gratitude to Admiral Davis for his great kindness. Fortunately we were not strangers. He comes from my own state and we had many matters of mutual interest to discuss.

We arrived at Tien-tsin the

the evening of the 25th September. Mr. Bromley and the Vice Consul, Mr. Pethick, made all possible arrangements for our comfort. As I came up the river in the tug all the forts displayed their flags and the principal fort fired fifteen guns. All the Chinese men-of-war turned out the guard and saluted as we passed.

It happened that the Vice Roy, Li Hung Chang, had been suddenly called to Peking. He left compliments and regrets for me. It happened also that the Taotai, who is next in authority to the Vice Roy, was to give a dinner on the evening

evening of the 26th to the new Minister who has lately been appointed to succeed Mr Cheng in the United States. On my arrival I was invited to this dinner with my Secretary. We attended. I was made the guest of the evening. After an elegant Chinese dinner the Taotai, through the Interpreter made a complimentary speech and proposed my health. I responded in a speech expressive of personal and national good-will to China, and proposed the health of the host. After leaving the Taotai's palace we repaired to the house of Mr Leith where we met most

of

of the foreign residents.

On Sunday, the 27th September, we embarked on two boats for a trip up the Peiho to Peking. The distance by river is one hundred and twenty miles. We arrived at Tung-Chow the 30th day of September 1885. The Secretary, Mr. Rockhill, boarded the boat before she landed. He had made every possible arrangement for taking us to Peking which is thirteen miles from Tung Chow. There were sedan chairs for my wife, daughter and myself, a small litter carried by mules for the smallest of my sons and ponies for the others. We arrived

arrived at Peking about two oclock. Mr. C. J. Smithers who was Chargé d'Affaires ad interim received us at the Legation. I beg leave here to express my obligations to Mr. Smithers for his attentions to me. I have reviewed with him his official acts and been minutely informed of the condition of official matters. I have found him intelligent prudent and experienced. From his account of his decisions on important matters I thoroughly approve his acts. Mr Smithers accompanied me to the Yamun presented me and will leave to day for Shanghae. I will in

a

a few days wind up all matters that he had in charge and will bring to the notice of the Department several questions of importance now pending on which you will have to pass.

I desire also to express my obligations to Mr. Rockhill and his family and to Mr. Cheshire for all possible kindness and courtesy.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
17

No 55

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 1st 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Reception by the Tsung-li Yamun

No: 5-

Legation of the United States
Peking. October 2d 1885

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at Peking yesterday, the 30th, September, and that I have this day entered upon the duties of my office.

This afternoon I had the honor of being received by His Imperial Highness Prince Ch'ing and the Ministers of

of the Tsung-li Yamen at the Office for Foreign Affairs. I was accompanied by Mr. Smithers, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, the Secretaries and Interpreter of the Legation. After the usual exchange of compliments Mr. Smithers took his formal leave of His Imperial Highness and the Ministers.

Owing to the minority of His Majesty the Emperor, it was impossible for me to present my letter of credence.

His Imperial Highness told me that he would return my call at the Legation in a day or two.

After

After a short conversation confined entirely to social topics I took my leave.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

file

No. 6

Mr Everett
16

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
File. Answer anticipated by a recent instn.
NOV 17 1885

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 3rd 1885.

Colonel Denby, to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Report on Legation furniture

One Enclosure

No 6-

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 3rd 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith an inventory of the Legation furniture, belonging to the Government, this day handed over to me by Mr. E. J. Smithers, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. I have the honor to call your attention to the despatch of Mr Smithers, dated April 11th 1885, despatch

no.

no. 2, in which he reports "that many of the articles embraced in the list are entirely unfit for use and that a large portion of the remainder is in need of being reupholstered and repaired". Having minutely inspected this furniture I can but endorse and approve the statements above quoted. It is not too much to say that the furniture in its present condition is worthless as far as any pecuniary value may apply. At auction it would bring practically nothing. It is all moth eaten and ready to fall to pieces. Mr Young left some articles of furniture belonging to him here.

JJ

If they were removed the
Legation would not be habitable.
It will be necessary to repair
it judiciously and to purchase
several complete new sets. On
consultation with Mr. Smithers
and Mr. Rockhill I concluded
to wire you asking permission
to spend three thousand ($3000)
Dollars in the purchase of
house furniture, carpets, glass-ware
&c. It can be bought nowhere
except at Shanghai. The expense
of bringing it from Shanghai
will be enormous. An answer
by mail would take two months.
The river closes in December.
Therefore it was absolutely
necessary to telegraph or wait
until

until spring for power to purchase. I beg you to believe that the expenditure if authorized will be made judiciously and economically. Under the circumstances I must ask you to ratify the proposed expenditures and hope that you will not think it extravagant. I beg leave to state that Mr Smithers thoroughly agrees with me as to the propriety of this application.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure - Inventory of furniture.

No. 6- One Enclosure

6

Inventory of furniture belonging to the United States

Minister's house

Office

1 Mahogony desk with office chair & cushion
1 Table 2 drawers
2 Mahogony morocco covered easy chairs
3 Book cases
1 Hanging lamp
1 Set cretonne covered furniture consisting of 1 sofa 2 arm chairs
4 small chairs
1 small table
1 case of drawers for dispatches

East Room

1 carpet, (much worn)
1 Iron bedstead with spring mattress
2 Pairs green rep Curtains with poles
1 table 3 drawers with cover
1 Chimney case
1 Bureau and looking glass
1 Washstand with fixtures
1 Wardrobe
2 Pictures - Views of Yosemite
1 Fire screen

Drawing Room

1 Peking high table round top
3 Japanese etagires
1 Ottoman
2 high backed covered chairs
1 Mirror
1 Chandelier
4 sets crimson satin curtains
3 gilt cornices for curtains
1 sofa crimson satin
1 easy chair do
3 small chairs
1 Mahogony card table
2 Lamps filed to ports
1 Music stand
1 Curtain pole with red satin curtain
1 small stand with looking glass

Hall

1 hat rack
1 Table
4 Chairs (2 high back)
1 Door mat
1 Carpet (on floor)
1 Curtain pole, in back hall 1 wardrobe

Dining

Dining Room

1 Dining table
1 Side board
1 Side table
1 Long do
18 Dining room chairs
1 Chandelier
1 Mirror
1 Screen
1 Glass stand
1 Table pantry
2 Curtain polis

First Room West of Hall

1 Mirror
1 Carpet
2 Curtain polis

Dressing Room North

1 Wooden bedstead with mattress
1 Camphor wood bureau
1 Wardrobe
1 Looking glass, gilt frame
1 Wash stand with fixtures
1 Table, black walnut
1 Small table
2 Chairs (small)

2 Coverd chairs
1 Arm Chair
Second Room West of Hall
2 Camphor bureaus
1 Looking glass
1 Wash stand, marble top
1 Towel rack
1 Sofa ottoman covered
2 Chairs
1 Table, marble top
West Room
1 Iron bed stead with spring mattress
1 Wardrobe
1 Washstand (closed)
1 Table & mirror
1 Commode
1 Woolen carpet (much worn)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
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St Clair
Emmett
19

No. 7.

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 5th, 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Emery will not continue on the
official bond of Vice Consul Chinkiang.

No. 7. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 5, 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
to you herewith a copy of a letter
addressed to this Legation by Mr.
Emery of Chinkiang, asking that
the Department of State be informed
that he does not wish to continue
on the official band of Mr. Leo
A. Berghoz, United States
Vice. Consul at Chinkiang.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Inclosure 1: Mr Emery to Mr. Smithers. N° 109/85. Sept. 28 1885.

Copy. N°7. Inclosure.

Mr. Emery to Mr. Smithers.

N°109/1885.

Chinkiang. September 28. 1885.

Sir:

I beg to inform you, that I do not wish to continue on the Official Bond of Mr. Leo A. Berghoz Vice Consul at this Port; and I would respectfully request you to make this known to the Department of State, at Washington, to the end, that my responsibility as his Bondsman may be considered as cancelled.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sgd) David. Alfred. Emery.

NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Everett
7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1885
RECEIVED.

No 8

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Acked Nov 19 cd to
NOV 17 1885

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 5th 1885.

Copy to Com. F. A. House of R.
" " F. R. Senate 2/2 Feby 10, 1886 Cird Cr.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Calling attention to a request to have American Officers sent to Corea as Military instructors, already alluded to by telegram of Mr Smithers and by dispatch no 37 of Mr Smithers.

No. 8

Legation of the United States
Pekin, October 5th 1885.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I this day had an interview with His Excellency Li Hung Chang, Vice Roy of Petchili. During the interview he requested me to call your attention to a request made to you on the 21st July 1885, by wire, by Mr Smithers, and confirmed by despatch

despatch no. 37 of Mr Smithers.
dated July 22nd 1885. The
purport of the request was that
prompt action be taken on
Minister Foote's request asking
that American Officers be
sent to Corea as military
instructors of the Corean Army.
I therefor in compliance with
the request of His Excellency
call your attention to the
telegram and letter aforesaid.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Annex 5 as per Dis. No. Report No. 180.

No. 9 of Despatches

Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States

Peking, October 8th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

The case of Lochiinlin

Synopsis

Question whether 28th article of Treaty of 1858 is correctly translated. Has Consul in collision cases the right to demand deposit for Court fees? Shall collisions be tried by a joint tribunal under Treaty of 1858 or by the Consul with an Assessor under Treaty of 1880?

Two Enclosures

No. 9-

Legation of the United States
Peking October 8th 1885

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that prior to my arrival at Peking the Foreign Office addressed to Mr. Smithers, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, the communication, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, of date September 5th 1885.

1/9

Mr Smithers sent a copy of this communication to

to Mr Shepard, United States Consul at Kaukow, requesting him to report thereon. I have not yet received any report from Mr. Shepard. Mr Smithers took no further action but left the matter to be attended to by me.

The facts as stated by the Taotais are briefly these. The Customs Taotai at Kaukow reported that on the 21st of June a petition was presented at his Yamên by a subject of China stating that a small charcoal boat was on the 22nd day of June run into and sunk by an American vessel named the "Amoor"

"Amuau", and that two sailors were drowned by the accident. The Taotai on receiving the said petition addressed a dispatch to Mr Shepard requesting him to have the case investigated. The Consul replied that the offending vessel was not the property of an American merchant. The Taotai thereupon instructed the acting Sub-prefect of Kaukow to investigate the matter of the ownership of the vessel. The Sub-prefect reported that the injury had been done by the "Amuau". He also requested that the parties to the case should be summoned and confront each other to the end

and that the truth should be arrived at. The Taotai requested Mr Shepard to detain the "Amoau" and to fix a time for the hearing of the case before a Joint Tribunal. On the 3rd of July the acting Commissioner of Customs sent a note to the Taotai stating that the duties of the "Amoau" had been paid and he could not refuse to clear the vessel. The vessel was thereupon cleared. Mr Shepard then stated that in cases brought before Consular Offices for trial the Superintendent could only be present to watch the proceedings and that he must order

order the plaintiff to deposit
Court fees, and failing to do
this he would immediately
clear the "Amoy" and close
the case.

The Taotai represented to
the Yamên that the decision
was contrary to the provisions
of the treaty and charged
that the reason of the decision
was because the Interpreter to
the Consulate Mr. Jenkins
is the proprietor of the Hung
Tai Hong and for the purpose
of protecting the vessel of his
firm he decieved the Consul.

The Yamên on this
state of facts observes that in
the regulations, framed in
the

the 8th year of Kuang Hsü, providing for the trial of collision cases where one vessel is owned by a Chinaman and the other by a foreigner, the case should be tried by a Chinese and a foreign official. Further in the 28th article of the American Treaty it states - "If controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China the same should be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction. The evasion of the regulation fee (in the English text it reads illegal

illegal fees) is expressly prohibited."

The Yamen further represents that the practice has always been to try collision cases before joint tribunals without any mention of fees.

The Yamen complains of the order requiring the deposit of fees and asks this Legation to order the Council to appoint a time without delay for the joint trial of the case in question. Further that the Council be ordered to deal with international questions in a spirit of friendliness. Further that Mr Jenkins be removed as Interpreter because he is the proprietor

proprietor of the Hung Tai Hong (Firm), and that a bona fide officer be appointed in his stead. Further that the Council be instructed to hear the case against the "Amman" which occured last year.

The first question presented is whether the Council should be instructed to hear the case without a deposit of fees by the Plaintiff. This is a simple question of translation. The Treaty is set out in page 153 of the volume of Treaties and Conventions. It provides as printed as follows- "The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited"

H

It will strike any one that this is a remarkable clause. Treaty or no treaty illegal fees would be prohibited. It was not necessary to emphasize the prohibition of the doing of an act which all humanity would condemn and which no code or practice ever sanctioned. To get at the correct translation the question was referred to Dr W. A. P. Martin, who is high authority. I append a copy of his answer to the enquiry of Mr. Smithers. Dr Martin gives the translation as being "no demand shall be made for regulation fees". If this translation be correct it follows

2/9

follows that a subject of China suing a citizen of the United States in a case which is examinable by the public officers of the two countries ought not to be required to deposit Court fees. I would have so instructed the Consul but I feared that you might think that the question was "Judicial". If it is Judicial he has the right to decide wrong as well as to decide right, and his decision is only reviewable on appeal. I have no authority to order a Consul to decide any question coming before him. I have authority to make regulations for legal proceedings

proceedings, but if the translation is correct as given by Dr Martin I can not supersede it. I therefore submit the question to you and request you to direct me what to do in the premises.

I recommend that the Consul be directed by you to hear and entertain all such cases as the one in question without requiring any deposit of fees. The treaty clearly means this in my opinion.

The next question is whether the case should be tried before a Chinese Official and the Consul sitting as a joint tribunal The Yamên insists that it

should

should be tried before a joint tribunal. If the treaty of 1868 stood alone there would be no doubt that the case should be heard before a joint tribunal. The language of the 28th clause is "If controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China which can not be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction." In the treaty of 1880, Article IV, the language is "such cases shall be tried by the proper official of

of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiffs nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice. If he so desires he shall have the right to present, to examine and to cross examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law

of

of the nationality of the officer trying the case".

There seems to me to be a very ~~wide~~ difference between the provisions of these two treaties. Under the treaty of 1858 the case is to be decided by the two officers "acting in conjunction". Under the treaty of 1880 the officer who is of the plaintiff's nationality is simply an Assessor or Assistant, as he is called in some of the papers of my predecessors. I cannot discover from the Records here that the Department has passed upon the question since the taking effect of the treaty of 1880.

Looking

Looking at the treaty of 1880, by itself, I do not see any trouble in construing it. It very plainly says that the proper official of the defendant's nationality shall try the case and the official of the plaintiff's nationality may be present and watch the proceedings. But the Yamen in claiming a trial before two officials do not rely on the treaty alone. They say "that in the regulations framed in the 8th year of Kuang Shii, providing for the trial of collision cases on the river, it clearly states that when one of the vessels is owned by a Chinaman and the other by a foreigner the

the case should be tried by a Chinese and a foreign official acting as a Joint Tribunal."

The treaty was made in the 6th year of Kuang Shii: these regulations were made nearly two years later. It remains to consider whether they are binding on the United States, thereby making collision cases an exception to the rule laid down in the treaty.

I requested the Yamen to furnish me a copy of the Regulations. They have not been furnished. I determined to send by this mail this dispatch presenting the two questions of law

laws stated.

I will report on the Regulations mentioned when I get them, and will in a seperate dispatch present the question whether under our system an Interpreter should be allowed to transact business.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosures —

1. The Foreign Office to Mr Smithers
29/1885 September 5th 1885.
2. W. A. P. Martin to Mr Smithers
September 18th 1885.

Enclosure 1

No 29/1885.

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Smithers

Peking September 5th 1885.

Sir:-

Upon the 24th of August we received a communication from the Minister Superintendent of Southern trade and the Governor General of the Hu Kuang Provinces as follows:-

The Customs Taotai at Kaukow, Yu Chen, reports that on the 24th of June Lo Chiin Lin a trader native of the district of Ching Chuen in the Prefecture of Hing chow, Hunan, presented a petition at his Yamên as under: Your petitioners small charcoal

charcoal boat was laden with
1.200 odd piculs of charcoal,
Heng Chun weight, on the 22nd
day of June in the afternoon
while proceeding down the Yangtze,
at Ching Shan Chia Kwan( )
he met the first sailing vessel
of the American Long at Kung Tai,
passing up the river, which vessel
ran into and sank your petitioners
boat. Hwang Chia Yuen and
Shui Fai Sung, both sailors,
were drowned. The said vessel
went along at a flying rate of
speed and did not stop to
render us any assistance, nor
would (the men on board) disclose
the vessel's name or register, or the
name of the Captain. The second

sailing vessel passed by but as the third one was passing us your petitioner made enquiries and was told that the first vessel was called "Tung Mow". Your petitioner begs that the case may be investigated."

The Taotai, on receiving the above petition, addressed a dispatch to the United States Consul, General Shepard, requesting him to have the case investigated and action taken conformably to Justice and equity. The consul replied by note stating that the "Tung Mow" vessel was not the property of an American Merchant

Merchant, and the Taotai thereupon instructed the acting Sub-prefect of Haukow, Chen Ching huang, to act in conjunction with the Customs and clearly investigate the matter and ascertain whether the "Tung Hsing" vessel is Chinese property, in which case to attach her and hold an examination. The Sub-prefect of Haukow reported in person that the Captain of the "Tung Hsing" had represented that, on the 22nd of June his vessel had passed Ching Shan and that the American vessel "Annam" was ahead and ran into the charcoal boat of

of Lo chiin lin, that the
Captain of the Amoan had
already reported the matter to
the United States Consul. He
requested that the parties to the
case should be summoned
and confront each other in
evidence, to the end that the
truth of the matter could be
arrived at. He also presented
a copy of the evidence he had
taken and requested that
action be taken in the premises.

The Taotai, in view of
the fact that the case concerned
the death (of certain natives),
sent repeated notes to the U. S.
Consul requesting him to detain

the "Amoor" and to fix a
time for the hearing of the case
before a joint tribunal. He
also sent a note to the
Commissioner of Customs
requesting that officer to withhold
for the present the vessel's clearance
and deputed the Sub-prefect of
Kaukow to proceed (to the U. S.
Consulate) to personally consult
with the Consul in regard to
taking action on the case, but
after waiting a long time no reply
was received (from Consul Shepard).

On the 3rd of July, the acting
Commissioner of Customs Chen
Shen (J. C. Johnston?) sent a note
to

to the Taotai stating that the duties of the "Amoor" had already been paid and he could not refuse to clear the vessel. The Taotai, being very much afraid that the Commissioner might be placed in a difficult position, ordered the delivery of the clearance papers (to the Amoor). In the dispatches received from the United States Consul, that officer first stated that the Taotai acted without reason in detaining the said vessel, and that the Captain would demand remuneration for the delay and loss of time. He next

next stated that, in case brought before the Consular Office for trial, the Superintendent of Customs could only be present to watch the proceedings and that he must order the plaintiff to deposit court fees, and failing to do this, he would immediately clear the "Amoor" and close the case. Although the Taotai replied to the Consuls communication pointing out most clearly the provisions of treaty, and regulations, still this seems to have had no effect.

The Taotai carefully considered the reason of this, and is of the opinion that it may be owing

owing to the fact that the Interpreter to the Consulate, Mr. Jenkins, is the proprietor of the Kung Tai Hong, and for the purpose of protecting the vessel of his firm, he has deceived the Consul, and concealed matters from him, and as a result he (the Consul) has not been willing to fairly and justly discuss and take action in the case.

Last year the "Amoor" ran into and damaged a native vessel belonging to Chen Kuang Shing, which caused the death by drowning of a native boatman.

The

The Taotai's predecessor ordered the Sub-prefect of Haukow to proceed (to the U.S. Consulate) and hold a joint investigation. The Consul was requested to grant a present of money (to be paid by the "Ameau") as a mark of compassion (to the relatives of deceased), but up to the present time the request has not been complied with and the case still remains unsettled.

In the present case, of the 'Ameau' colliding with and sinking Ko Chiin Lin's boat,

the

the said Consul not only refuses to grant a reward (to be paid by the "Amoau"), as a mark of commiseration for the loss of the sailors, he is also unwilling to have the cases tried before a joint tribunal. The Taotai has heard that the "Amoau" has loaded a full cargo and started down the river, and to instruct the plaintiff and witnesses to wait a long time before the hearing of the case can take place would involve them in endless trouble and embarrassment.

Having been placed in receipt

receipt of the above, the Yamên would observe that in the regulations, framed the 8th year of Kuang Hsü, providing for the trial of collision cases on the river (of China), it clearly states that when one of the vessels is owned by a Chinaman and the other by a foreigner, the case should be tried by a Chinese and a foreign official sitting as a joint tribunal. Further in the 28th article of the American Treaty it states:—

"If controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, the same should be examined

examined and decided,
conformably to justice and
equity, by the public officers
of the two nations sitting in
conjunction. The exaction of
the regulation fees (in the English
text it reads illegal fees) is
expressly prohibited."

In the present case,
as matter of course, the treaty
should be observed and action
taken accordingly. Besides,
for years, collision cases have
all been tried before Joint
tribunals and without any
mention about fees.

Now the said Consul
will

will not investigate the case conjointly with the Chinese Officials, but he demands the deposit of fees, which action is entirely at variance with the stipulations of Treaty and the Regulations, and it is our duty to address this communication to you, requesting that instructions may, at once, be sent to the Hankow Consul to appoint a time, without delay, for the joint trial of the case in question, and conformably to justice and equity, decide the question of compensation to be paid (the petitioner) thus manifestly

manifestly showing a spirit of fairness and satisfying the feelings of plaintiff.

Further the Yamên request that you will instruct the said Consul, whenever questions of an international character arise, that he must deal with them in accordance with the stipulations of Treaty and Regulations, and discuss them in a spirit of friendliness. Again under the rules and regulations (between China and) all of the Treaty Powers, hitherto merchants have not been permitted to hold the position of Consul. Mr. Jenkins is the proprietor

of the Hung Fai Hong (firm),
as well as Interpreter (to the
U. S. Consulate at Haukow) and,
although he is not the Consul,
still he performs official duties
all the same, and there are
times when he may act as
Consul and this would prove
detrimental to public business.

It is our duty therefore to
request that a bona fide officer
may be appointed as Interpreter,
(as such an appointment) may
probably prevent any obstruction
or hindrance to the settlement
of cases which arise.

In regard to the case
of the "Amoor" running into
and

and damaging the boat belonging to Chen Kuang Shen, which occured last year, and resulted in the death of a native boatman, the Yamên begs that you will also send instructions to (have) this settled as well.

To Hon C. J. Smithers

Enclosure 2-

Jungwen College,
18th Sept. 1885.

Dear Mr. Smithers,

The clause in the Chinese text of the U.S. treaty in regard to which you ask my opinion, I would render-

"No demand shall be made for regulation fees"

The character 規 which means rule or custom cannot by any fair interpretation be made to represent the word "illegal" in the English text. Nor is there anything in the characters

characters 索取 answering to "extortion" - the first signifying to ask or demand and the second to take.

The discrepancy between the two texts is irreconcilable; and I am in no degree responsible for it, though I was concerned in the negotiation of the treaty. I was interpreter for the spoken language: and the Chinese text was drawn up by Dr Williams, who was Chinese Secretary.

Yours very truly,

(signed) W. A. P. Martin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett

No. 10
Answ as per Aaa! draft. 11 Dec 85 to

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 9th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State

Subject

Shall an order be made that no person who is engaged in business shall be appointed Interpreter at a Consulate of the United States in China?

No. 10-

Legation of the United States
Peking, Oct 9th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 5th day of September, 1885, the Yamên sent a communication to this Legation, a copy of which was enclosed with my dispatch no. 9.

The Yamên uses the following language- "Again, under the rules and regulations between

between China and all of
the Treaty Powers, hitherto,
merchants have not been
permitted to hold the position
of Consul. Mr. Jenkins is the
proprietor of the Kung Tai
Kong as well as Interpreter
to the U.S. Consulate at
Kaukow, and, although he is
not the Consul, still he
performs official duties all the
same, and there are times
when he may act as Consul,
and this would prove detrimental
to public business. It is our
duty, therefore, to request that
a bona fide officer may be
appointed as such interpreter, as
such an appointment may
probably

probably prevent any obstruction or hinderance to the settlement of cases which arise."

Abstractly the ideas of the Yamen are perhaps to be commended. In a perfect system no officer of the United States would be permitted to engage in any business whatever. But practically, with the salaries paid by the Government to interpreters, the service would lose some good men if they were denied the right to eke out their slender pay by engaging in business. The enforcement of such a rule as the Yamen asks is not, as I am at present advised, practicable

practicable. In any case in which the interpreter is interested he should not act in an official capacity. For that case, which necessarily will rarely occur, some other person should be designated to act. I therefore recommend that I report to the Yamen that the request, that an order be made that no interpreter shall engage in business, is not granted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

No 11-

Mr Everett 9

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 10th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State

Subject
Communication of the Yamên as to alleged outrages committed in the United States on Chinese subjects-

Two inclosures-

No. 11-

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 18th 1885.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I received from the Yamên yesterday the communication a translation whereof is herewith inclosed. 1/11

I also inclose herewith a copy of my answer thereto. 2/11

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inclosures-

Enclosures -

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Denby Oct 9th 1885 No. 3/1885

2. Mr Denby's answer thereto Oct 10th 1885 No. 3/1885.

Enclosure 1.

No. 3/1885

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Denby –

Peking, October 9th 1885.

Your Excellency –

Upon the 30th of September, ultimo, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a telegraphic dispatch from His Excellency Cheng, Chinese Minister to Washington reporting that on the 2nd of September, at Le Shih Ping Dang (English name not known) a riot occurred caused by the sudden uprising of the natives (Americans) of the place resulting in the destruction, by fire, of certain houses occupied by Chinese many of whom were killed and wounded. At the time a Chinese

Chinese officer went to the scene of disturbance for the purpose of holding an investigation into the affair. He found that the dead had already been buried by the local (American) officers of the place. He had the coffins opened and examined their contents and found, of the entire number of dead, there were only five whole bodies. The rest of the coffins contained either a head or an arm or a back, or several bones, or burnt fragments of human bones. He carefully ascertained that the number of dead was about twenty, and wounded ten.

The Prince and Ministers would observe that in the 3rd article of the Supplementary Treaty (Immigration) between the United States & China it states: —

"If Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States meet with any ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection."

Now, in the present instance, the Chinese residents at Le Shih Ping laing have suffered without cause or provocation ~~a calamity~~, and the circumstances attending the affair are of a very serious nature. The local officers of the place were not able, or incompetent, at the time of the disturbance to give due protection to the Chinese, which was decidedly a violation of treaty stipulations. As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers send this

communication

communication to Your Excellency, requesting that you will promptly telegraph the Secretary of State to cause the arrest of the cruel outlaws and have the crime they have committed punished with the utmost rigor of the laws.

The Prince and Ministers also request that the value of the homes and property, burnt and destroyed, may be ascertained, and the amount of the same made good to the sufferers, thus evincing a staunch and sincere feeling of friendship, and appease the minds of the people.

I have &c.

Charles Denby
United States Minister
Peking.

Enclosure 2.

No 3/1885

Legation of the United States
Peking October 15th 1885.

Your Imperial Highness,
and Your Excellencies,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y. I. H and Y. E. communication of date the 9th of October instant relating to the commission of certain outrages wrongs and injuries against some of the subjects of China in the United States.

If the account thereof received by Y. I. H. and Y. E shall prove to be true I shall very deeply regret the perpetration of such inhuman acts as Y. I. H. and Y. E described.

You can not condemn such abominable conduct more than I do, nor more earnestly

sincerely desire the punishment
of the perpetrators than I do.

I will transmit
immediately to my Government
the communication of Y.I.K.
and Y.C. and will communicate
to Y.I.K and Y.C. its answer
immediately on its reception.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.
(signed) Charles Denby

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ans. & ltr aad.
DEC 8 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

w/ Encl 8

No. 12.

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 12th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The attachment of Corea to the jurisdiction of the Minister to China.

No. 12-

Legation of the United States,
Peking October 12th, 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Chinese Government, as I learn from His Excellency Li Hung Chang, Senior Grand Secretary of State and Vice Roy of this Province, is very anxious that Corea should be attached to the jurisdiction of this Legation. The Government, informally, through

through His Excellency requests that I convey to you his wishes in that regard. His Excellency desired that I should telegraph the wishes of the Chinese Government. I declined to do that, because it would be difficult in a telegram to convey proper information. The Vice-Roy will, therefore, himself telegraph from Tien-tsin to the Chinese Minister at Washington to see you and to express to you the wishes of this Government, asking you not to make a new appointment to Corea until you have considered this suggestion. The idea of attaching

Corea

Corea to this jurisdiction is not a new one. It was a common topic of conversation between Admiral Davis and myself, who thoroughly agreed with me that the public service demanded this change. Corea is within the jurisdiction of the English, German, Russian and perhaps other Ministers here. There is at Corea a Chinese Minister and a Japanese Minister, but no other nation has a Minister there. The functions of Minister at Corea are discharged by the respective Ministers here. Corea has always had a King who has been invested as such by China.

But

But, though she has made independent treaties with foreign countries, yet she is still practically tributary to China, and Li Hung Chang, representing the Chinese Government exercises the controlling influence over the public and foreign affairs of Corea and is in constant communication with the King and his Government. The case of Mr. Mullendorf is an example in point. This gentleman was the Interpreter of the German Consulate at Shanghae. He, in some manner, became friendly with the Corean Officials and one day abruptly severed his connection with the German Consulate

Consulate, and came to
Tien-tsin in order to go later
to Corea. The Yamen
Government disapproved of his
leaving their service and
ordered him to return to his
Consulate. He obeyed the order
and immediately on his return
was deprived of office and
dismissed the service. He
then went to Corea, with the
approval of the Vice-Roy, Li
Hung Chang, and became a
high official and practically
managed the Foreign Affairs.
When England took possession
of Port Hamilton, which is an
island lying off the Corean
coast, Mullendorf entered into
negotiations

negotiations with Russia by which Russia was to assume the protectorate of Corea and was to be ceded certain localities for naval uses, and have certain other privileges in the country. You are no doubt familiar with the history of Port Hamilton. It is the only good port in the islands outlying Corea. England without much formality took possession of Port Hamilton. It is an excellent Port, and, under English rule, may some day rival Hong Kong. Mullendorf took some inferior Corean official and made a species of treaty with Russia. When the

King

King of Corea, and Li Hung Chang, heard of this arrangement made with the traditional enemy of China, they repudiated the whole transaction, denied the power of Mullendorf to make the treaty and ordered his dismissal from Corea. The Russian Representation stormed a little, notified Corea that Russia would insist on the validity of the treaty, and that Corea would regret her course and left. This was the end of the whole business.

As another example I may cite the request made to Mr. Smithers and repeated to me by the Viceroy that

American

American officer be sent to drill the Coreans.

Now comes, in a manner unofficial, the request that Corea be attached to my jurisdiction It is a maxim that "a good judge extends his jurisdiction" but personally I care nothing about the question. It is for you to determine whether the public interest would be served by doing away with a Minister at Corea and placing Corea under the jurisdiction of the Minister to China. I will merely add that the Corean Capital is within easy access of this place by sea, being only one day distant from Newchwang, and the

Chinese

Chinese Government is now
constructing a telegraph line
to it which will bring the
two Capitals in direct telegraphic
communication. Corea will
certainly follow the guidance
of China in all commercial
and industrial movements,
and the Viceroy Li Hung Chang
is anxious to have both
Countries opened to foreign
progress in similar lines to
what he is now adopting
for China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
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No 13 — Mr Everett 10

Legation of the United States,
Peking October 16th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Recommendation that the title of Interpreter to the United States Legation in China be changed to that of Chinese Secretary

No 13

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 11th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in despatch No. 561 of my predecessor, Mr. Young, bearing date October 29th 1884, he used the following language, referring to this Legation:

"The Interpreter should be known as "Chinese Secretary". This is the position

of

No 13

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 11th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in dispatch No. 561 of my predecessor, Mr. Young, bearing date October 29th 1884, he used the following language, referring to this Legation:

"The Interpreter should be known as "Chinese Secretary". This is the position of

of a gentleman holding a similar office in the English Legation. He has frequently to go to the Yamên on public business and it is important that he should have a Diplomatic position which would give him consequence in the eyes of the authorities. I thoroughly recommend this change".

Having had two weeks experience here I cordially endorse this recommendation. The business of this Legation mainly depends on the Interpreter. I must rely on his knowledge of the Chinese language and his correct translation of official papers

papers in the discharge of
my duties. It is an office of
dignity and importance. To
discharge its duties properly
the official must be a good
English scholar as well as
a good Chinese scholar. It
is the labor of a lifetime
to acquire properly the Chinese
language.

I respectfully suggest
that you recommend to the
next Congress to make this
change. It is desired by Mr
Cheshire, the present Interpreter,
it involves no expense and
is due to his valuable services.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Two Inclosures.

No. 14.

Legation of the United States

Peking, October 11th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State,

Subject

Enclosing decrees as to the reorganization of naval affairs published in the Peking Gazette.

No. 14-

Legation of the United States,
Peking October 11th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have requested Mr. Cheshire, the Interpreter, to lay on my table every morning an abstract of the contents of the manuscript "Peking Gazette". This is a daily publication containing the Imperial decrees. I have also requested him to furnish me

me a translation of such decrees as relate to matters of importance and to such topics as would probably be of interest or advantage to you.

1/14 2/14 I enclose herewith two decrees relating to the reorganization of the Imperial Navy. The Tsung Li Yamên, Li Hung Chang and the seventh Prince were ordered to report a scheme of organization. They made their report. The seventh Prince, Prince Chun, is put at the head of Naval affairs and Prince Ching, who is a member of the Yamên, and Li Hung Chang are made colleagues.

This

this means on the part of China the construction of a great fleet and putting the country in complete defence.

It may result in the employment of American officers to command the vessels.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosures -

1. Decree copied from Peking Gazette Oct 12th 1885.
2. Decree copied from Peking Gazette Oct 12th 1885.

Enclosure 1.

A Decree published in the Manuscript Peking Gazette, October 12th 1885 issued by the Empress Dowager.

Some time ago, on account of the great importance of the reorganization of the coast defence, We ordered the Northern and Southern Ministers Superintendent of Trade, and others, to consider and report upon the subject and they have duly submitted their respective views. We further ordered the Princes and Ministers of the Grand Council and

and of the Tsung li Yamen
in conjunction with Li Hung
Chang to carefully consider
this question and report. He
also commanded the Seventh
Prince to take part in all
their deliberations. These
officers have now submitted a
comprehensive plan and they
propose that a beginning be
made by perfecting the organization
of the naval squadron of the
northern coast and further
improvements to be made
gradually year by year. As
these propositions are very satisfactory
therefore let Prince Chun be appointed

appointed Chief Controller of
Naval affairs and all measures
of the coast defence to be decided
by him. Let Prince Ching
and the Grand Secretary and
Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung
Chang be appointed as his
colleagues in this management,
and the Lieut. General of the
Chinese Red Banner Corps,
Shan Ching, and the Junior
Vice President of the Board
of War, Jung Chi Ze (Marquis
Jung) are appointed as
Assistant Managers. Li Hung
Chang will be made solely
responsible for the organization
of

of naval affairs for the northern coast.

And the said Princes and Ministers will carefully and minutely consider all necessary plans and draw up proper regulations and submit them in due course to the Throne

Respect this

Inclosure 2-

A Decree published in the manuscript Peking Gazette October 12th 1885, issued by the Empress Dowager —

Prince Chun and others in obedience to our commands to consider and devise plans for the reorganization of the coast defences, submitted a report in which they state that Taiwan (Formosa) being a place of great importance should have a high officer stationed there &c &c &c

Taiwan, being the portal of our southern coast makes

makes it a place of extreme importance, and therefore arrangements for its proper government should be made in keeping with the changing times.

Therefore let the office of Governor of Fukkien be changed to that of Taiwan, said Governor to permanently reside there. Let the affairs of the Governorship of Fukkien be placed under the management of the Viceroy of Fukkien and Chekiang. The said Viceroy and Governor will deliberate carefully upon whatever may be necessary in effecting

effecting this change and
report thereon.

Respectfully"

See Despatch
Report No 180. Dec 8th

No. 15 – dated: in cover of above Report No 12 Circle

Two inclosures

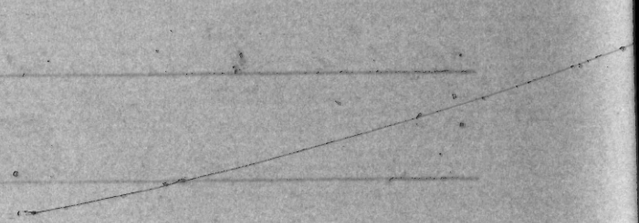
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Peking. October 16th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State

Subject
The suit of Ho Chiun Kii, for damages, for collision, against the "Annie".

Synopsis
The question discussed how controversies between Chinese and Americans should be tried in Consular Courts. Should costs in collision cases be required to be deposited by plaintiff? Should persons in business act as Interpreters



Two inclosures.

No. 15.

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 16th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

On the 8th day of October 1885, I sent to the Department despatch No 9, relating to the claim of Ko Chün Lien for damages against the "Annie", on account of an alleged collision in which the charcoal boat of the Plaintiff was sunk.

I received yesterday the report of Mr. Shepard, which

Mr.

Mr. Smithers had instructed him to furnish. Mr. Shepard's report is very lengthy; details all the circumstances; claims that the case should be tried before him alone; defends the requirement of a deposit for costs; denies the justice of plaintiff's claim; furnishes affidavits of the officers of the "Annie" that they did not collide with the Chinese ship; denies that Mr. Jenkins had any interest in the "Annie". It would not serve any good purpose to send his report and accompanying documents to the Department. If this case ever comes to

trial

trial he will have to hear the facts Judicially.

We are not concerned as to whether the Plaintiff has a case or not. The question is simply has to let him have his day in Court. I today answered the original despatch of the Yamen and herewith enclose a copy of my answer

1/15

now present all the questions to you for decision. I have also received from the Yamên a copy of Article 9 of the Regulations, mentioned in their communication to Mr. Smithers and herewith enclose a copy of it. All that is necessary to be said about the Article is that it does not appear that it has ever

2/15

been

been assented to by the United States, and this Legation is in no wise bound by it.

The questions arising in this record are, first: —

By what tribunal shall controversies arising in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of China be tried?

The solution is governed by Article IV of the treaty of 1880. I recommend that an order be made that in cases in which an American is sued by a Chinese subject, the United States Consul shall invite the proper officials of the plaintiff's nationality to

sit

sit with him at the hearing, to watch the proceedings, to present and examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest, if he please, in detail. It can scarcely be possible that it ever was contemplated that the two officials should each have an equal voice in deciding the case. This would often result in an absolute disagreement so that no decision could be rendered. The United States Consul should, therefore, have the right of final decision.

The next question is- Where a Chinese sues an American shall the Plaintiff be

be required to deposit enough money to cover Court costs?

This question depends on the text of the treaty. The Yamên insists that the language ought to be —

"The exaction of the regulation fees is expressly prohibited"

The Yamên is supported by Dr Martin.

In the English text it reads - "The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited."

If the translation is to be taken as the Yamên insists, clearly no deposit can be required for costs. It seems never to have been imagined by

by writers on International Law that this exact case could occur. But a treaty is a contract. Treaties obtained by false representations are not binding. A Treaty which is absolutely wrong in its translation would not bind the party which relied on the erroneous translation. If the English text of a treaty provided that all Americans should at pleasure travel or reside in China, and the Chinese text provided that no American should ever travel or reside in China, clearly the United States would not be bound by the Chinese text. The minds

minds of the contracting parties never met. It would seem, therefore, that the clause in the Treaty of 1858 must be treated as expunged.

I have been a very short time in China, and have not had time to visit the Consulates. I must necessarily rely on the wisdom experience and judgement of the Department.

I am informed by the Vice Consul at Tientsin that practically a deposit of costs is never required. But I am not at present able to recommend decisively the abrogation of the rule requiring costs

costs money to be deposited.
In my former despatch I
was inclined to so recommend,
but, on further consideration,
I withdraw that part of
that despatch. In the
United States in the Federal
Courts the rule is universal
that cost bond must be filed
when the suit is brought.
In the State Courts no cost
bond is required. Our
extraterritorial jurisdiction in
China presents many
anomalies. Justice should be
administered with as little
technicality as possible.
Equitable considerations should
govern the Consular Courts.

There

there should be as little delay and as few forms as possible. The Consul should aim to do right between man and man. As long as the system remains, and cases are committed to the decision of men untrained in the law, honesty, good judgement and impartiality should govern to the exclusion of abstract legal rules.

The next question is - Should an order be made that Mr. Jenkins be removed as Interpreter?

I have already treated that question in despatch No. 10, and need not recur to

to it again except to say that I am not prepared to recommend that an order be made that no person engaged in business shall act as Interpreter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inclosures-
1. Ltr. Denby to the Foreign Office Oct 16th 1885 d/1885
2. Article 9 of the Rules issued by the Minister Supt of Southern trade -

Inclosure 1.

No. 4/1885.

Legation of the United States,
Peking Oct. 16th 1885.

Your Imperial Highness, and
Your Excellencies.

Upon my arrival at Peking, I found that Y.I.H. and Y.E. had addressed to Mr. Smithers, Chargé d'Affaires of this Legation a communication relative to a collision case in which one Lo Chiin Lien claimed that his charcoal boat had been sunk by a United States vessel called the "Annie".

I found that Mr. Smithers under date of September 17th 1885, had acknowledged the receipt of this communication and had stated that he had instructed the United States Consul at Kaukow to report on the case.

I have just received a

very

very lengthy report from the United States Consul at Kaukow and it does not seem necessary to trouble Y.D.K and Y.C. with its perusal.

There are questions of proper translation and construction of the treaties suggested by this case which I deem of sufficient importance to refer to my Government. In Y.D.K and Y.C. despatch you refer to the 28th Article of the Tientsin Treaty, between the United States and China which reads,

"If controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction. The exaction of the regulation fees is expressly prohibited."

I

I would call Y.I.K. and Y.C. attention to the fact that in the English text of the article above referred to their appear the words "The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited".

It will then be seen that there is an important difference between the two texts.

Again under the Regulations governing the United States Consular Courts in China framed by my Government "Petitioners shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of Court."

I am of the opinion that it was never the intention of the Government of the United States to issue any Regulation which would seem to be, as in the present case, at variance with the Treaty, at least the

Chinese

Chinese version of it.

I shall therefore report these questions to my Government for solution and determination, as well as the question which Y.M.C.A. and Y.C. raise in regard to men engaged in business being appointed Interpreters.

My desire is that these Consular Courts should work as little delay and the use of as few mere forms as possible do substantial equity and justice between litigants. Every man having a claim should be entitled to have his day in Court as speedily as possible.

I regret that any delay should occur in granting to the petitioner in this case a trial, but the Consular Court rules have been adopted by my Government and I cannot

cannot arbitrarily change them to suit this particular case. Nor do I deem it right, that I should determine, without consulting my Government, that the accepted text of the treaty referred to is erroneous.

In view of these considerations I shall have to ask Y.E. and Y.C. to wait for the final determination of these questions until I receive orders from my Government.

The other case referred to in your despatch I understand from Mr. Consul Shepard has been settled.

With assurances of my highest consideration,

I have the honor to be
Y.E. and Y.C.
Most obedient servant
(signed) Charles Denby

Inclosure 2.-

Article 9 of the Rules issued by the Minister, Supt of southern trade.

Collision cases between two vessels, the property of Chinese should be tried and determined by the authorities of China; if the vessels (colliding) are owned by foreigners the case should be tried and determined by the foreign officials (concerned). But if one of the vessels belongs to a Chinese subject and the other to a foreigner, the case should be tried and determined by the Chinese and foreign officers conjointly.

Mr Everett

No 16. One enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 16th 1885.

Mr. Denby to Mr.
Secretary of State.

Subject
Imperial Edict Annual Account.

—

JM

No. 16. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 16th. 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand
you enclosed my account
1/16. for transit against which
I have drawn my draft
on the Government Bankers
in London in the usual way.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett

One Inclosure. 10

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 16. 1885.

PRINTED
1885

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Tso Tsung-T'ang Memorial on Coast-Defence.

Synopsis.

The Viceroy Tso suggests the establishing of a ministry for Coast Defence. The establishing of railways, working of mines, etc., The progressive party in China.

No. 17. One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 16. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Tso Tsung-T'ang, late Viceroy at Nanking, Superintendant of Southern trade, etc., etc., who, with Li Hung-Chang, has for the last quarter of a century been the chief councillor of the Chinese throne and one of China's most liberal statesmen, shortly before his death, which occurred some weeks ago, drew up the enclosed Memorial which was presented to the Throne. 1/.

The

The late war with France has unquestionably been of great advantage to China in many respects. It has shown her that her troops well, or even indifferently drilled might resist a foreign invader. She has moreover seen the inestimable advantage of telegraphic lines, which, as the Viceroy Tso remarks, "have become indispensable in China." Moreover, in the war with France, China has been enabled to appreciate the superiority of foreign armaments and modes of warfare; for, not only did the European arms with which her troops in Tang King were generally provided, enable them to resist, and frequently to defeat the

the French, but the confidence which the arms gave her soldiers, increased their courage tenfold. China's war vessels, although not as successful as they might have been if more ably manned, still rendered her services which none of her older vessels could have possibly done.

China, however, does not want to be subject to foreign countries for the manufacture of her iron clads and her steel guns. She has had for some years an arsenal at Foochow and at Port Arthur and Taku she has also naval establishments, although on a smaller scale. The Viceroy Tso had already proposed to the Throne to allow the

the iron mines of Hsin-chow and the yuen to be worked - Now he suggests that experienced chemists may be employed, for, as he pertinently remarks "mining and the manufacturing of ships and guns always go together."

The Viceroy does not however limit his suggestions for the coast defences to the manufacture of iron-clads and cannon, he adds that railroads must be modelled and built "for trade is the backbone of the state." The lines the Viceroy suggests may have an extent of a thousand miles, but these, he remarks, are only as a trial, and when once they have proved a success, they can be extended. A

line

line to the North west (i.e., towards the Chino-Russian frontier) is, he says especially inevitable in the future.

The memorialist requests the Throne to sanction the creation of a Ministry for Coast Defence in whose hands may be centered the vast plans which he has referred to, and the Decree of the 5th instant, which I forwarded in my despatch N° 14, shows that Tso's memorial is being acted upon.

The men who form the new Ministry of Coast Defence are very liberal in their tendencies. The President, the father of the Emperor, known as the Seventh Prince, has organized an arsenal some years ago near

Peking

Peking, where arms and ammunition of an improved pattern are manufactured, and where it is expected that foreign machinery will be largely introduced; he is also largely interested in coal mining, etc. Li Hung Chang and Prince I Ching, the President of the Foreign Office, are well known to you - the latter, however well disposed, will be most likely largely influenced by his colleagues, men of much larger experience than he.

The moment is a momentous one for China, Li Hung Chang stands now the most respected councillor of the Throne. No doubt can be entertained that all his efforts will tend towards China's

taking

taking such steps in the way of progress as may best tend to consolidate her power at home and abroad — increase the wealth and well being of the state, and give her the position among natins which she has a right to hold. The first step is naturally in the way of improving her military and naval forces, and to attain this end, there is no doubt that foreign aid will be eagerly sought, there where China's advisors think she can get the best. For the time being, German army and naval officers are being nearly everywhere employed; the arsenals and powder mills are being equipped according to german plans and

ships

ships and troops are under german instructors.

Modern warfare is a science which embraces many others, and which calls to its aid many branches of industry not originally connected with it. The Chinese know full well the importance for military purposes of railroads and telegraph lines, and there is no doubt that every effort will be made to have such railroad lines made as will tend to facilitate the concentration and provisioning of her troops. The working of her mineral resources which we gather from the very able reports of Baron Richthoffen are immensly large, will all require foreign assistance — at

at least in the first stages of the work.

China has not been standing still, factories of glass, woollen goods, paper, etc., equipped in western style, which are scattered over the country and owned by Chinese subjects, are proofs of her enterprise, and now, if the government takes the question earnestly in hand, we may look for the wide adoption in China of many of our appliances and modes of manufacture. That some of the above mentioned enterprises have been unsuccessful, proves nothing, for the Chinese know that the fault lies within themselves. New ventures in the same line

are

are sure to follow, and when success shall crown any of their efforts, the whole progressive movement will receive an impetus which will insure its permanent establishment in the country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles [illegible]

Inclosure
1- Memorial on Coast Defence
Enc. printed in Foreign Relations 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

No 18.

Mr Everett
10

Legation of the United States,

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Act'g as interpreter
Dec 14 for
DEC 8 1885 Cons Gen

Peking, October 17th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Report on the meeting of the Diplomatic Body Oct 16th 1885.

No. 18.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, Oct. 17th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I attended yesterday, for the first time, a meeting of the Diplomatic Body at the German Legation. There were several subjects discussed, some of which I will hereafter present to you for your approval.

A new charter for the Municipal

Municipal Government of the Foreign Concession at Shanghai was presented for our consideration. If approved by the Diplomatic Body it will be presented by each Diplomatic Representative to his Government for approval, and will then be presented to the Government of China for its approbation.

The question of procuring the removal of the obstructions in Pearl River, near Canton was taken up. It was decided not to press that matter at present, because the French Treaty of commerce with China has not been made. Annam and Tonquin are not pacified

pacified, and the frontier line has not been run. A compromise course was agreed on by which the Commissioner of Customs is to furnish an officer to attend at a point near Canton, Whampoa, and clear ships without delay.

A third question was the consideration of the proposition of the Customs to require small steam launches to be licensed, and to pay a large license fee. It was decided that the customs rule on that head should not be approved, it being contrary to treaty rights.

A fourth question related

to

to new rules made by the Customs, requiring applications for leave to load and unload ships after regular hours to be made before a given hour and to be paid for whether used or not. It was decided that the enforcement of these rules should be resisted. It is impossible for ship owners to know the exact hour at which ships will arrive in port, or when the loading or unloading can be done. To require them in advance to take out and pay for permits that may never be used is manifestly unjust.

I have the honor to be

Sir, Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Everett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Seperate

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19th 1885.

Charles Denby Jr. 2nd Secty of Legation, to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate transit account and certificate enclosed.

Mn

One inclosure-

Seperate-

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my duplicate transit account and certificate of which the original was forwarded on the 2nd inst., and against which I have drawn my draft on Messrs Brown Shipley & Co London in the usual way.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby Jr.
Second Secty

Inclosure - Transit account.

Acha. W. file

Mr Everett 8

No 19.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19. 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Acknowledging Telegram of 17th inst.

No. 19.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 17th instant, as follows:

"Denby. Minister. Peking.
"No authority for residential
"furniture only for public
"uses instructions mailed
Bayard."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Asst. Wolfe

Mr Everett
8

No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19. 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging No. 449-450.

N° 20.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 19. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches N^os 449 and 450 of August 19 last, addressed to Mr. Smithers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inst. 10 Dec. 85
No. 21 - Draft. a a.a.

Mr Everett
10

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 20th 1885

Colonel Denby, to the,
Secretary of State.

Subject

Asking authority to make an official tour of the Consulates in the spring, at the expense of the Government.

No. 21.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 20th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that it takes so long for communications to be received by the Department and answered that I have concluded to present to you the suggestion that I be directed to make a tour of the Consulates in the spring of 1886.

I

I find in my consultations with my colleagues that their accurate knowledge personally of the cities, ports, rivers and general geography of China gives them a great advantage over me in the discussion of questions affecting localities.

The duties of Minister here are very different from those of Ministers in Europe. The laws of all the Treaty Powers are administered by their Consuls in the various ports. In framing regulations for municipal matters, for instance, every Treaty Power has to be consulted. Elsewhere the law of the country in which

which the port is located would govern, but here all the Treaty Powers are to frame their regulations. As the Treaty Powers are themselves governed by different laws and usages it eminently requires some local knowledge to determine what these regulations should be. I can only acquire that knowledge by a personal visit.

It is important also to learn at the Consulates the working of the system of extra territorial jurisdiction. I would like by an examination of the Consular records to ascertain the exact character

of

of suits, the general mode of procedure, the mode of administration of the laws, whether it gives satisfaction, and whether the cases are tried in a spirit of equity or technicalities are resorted to for the purpose of oppression. We have no Consul here and all this can only be learned by a personal visit.

I desire also to see and talk to the Consuls personally. I can find out more as to the character of a man his intelligence and fitness for office by one personal interview than by any quantity of correspondence with him. I can

now

now give you a pretty fair idea of all the employees of the Government whom I have met personally.

I desire also to study the commercial relations between the two countries, to find out the kind and quantity of imports and exports, the operation of Customs laws, rules and regulations, and the mode of doing business as to receiving and shipping merchandize and paying duties.

Peking is removed from all the balance of China. Our life here is practically secluded

excluded. The are a few Diplomatic Representatives, Customs employees and Missionaries, numbering perhaps one hundred and fifty in all.

I desire to learn before reporting to you thereon, the operation of the Likin tax, of which the discussion fills volumes. I can learn this only by consultation with intelligent merchants.

All the annuals, factories and manufactories of different kinds which have been started by the Chinese are situated along the coast remote from Peking. I would like

like to visit them. As to what goods manufactured in America could find a market here, and as to how their introduction can be effected I can only find out by visiting the ports where merchants reside. None reside here.

There are also various local questions arising out of the "Bunds" or public streets along the front of the foreign concessions. The wharfage, it seems, should be appropriated to improve the bund. This in some cases has not been done. This question affects Tientsin, Chunking, and perhaps other cities

cities. In fact all questions affecting the foreign settlements can only be settled on the ground.

Again the Government has suppressed the Ningpo Consulate. I desire to present my views intelligently on the question whether this Consulate should be restored. There is also a question whether a Guard should be established at Ningpo.

I desire also to consult with the Admiral and other officers on this station, to make their acquaintance and to get all the information I can relating to the condition

of this country, their relations with the people, their duties as to protecting American interests, how they discharge them, the best locality at which to station Men-of-war. and any commercial suggestions which their experience might enable them to make.

I desire also to make the personal acquaintance of the various Viceroys and Taotais, and to learn their views on questions of progress and improvement, in which the United States would be interested. There are many intelligent merchants in China

China, of all nationalities. This tour would enable me to make their acquaintance, and to learn their views on all subjects.

Should Corea be put under my administration it is necessary that I should visit that country and study its condition.

Mr. Young, before his departure, in a very lengthy despatch, stated that the Minister should make this tour every two years. But I do not want to wait two years before acquiring the information I need now for the proper discharge of my duties

duties.

I desire authority to make this trip as early in the spring as navigation opens. I will request the Admiral to furnish me a suitable vessel to convey me, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, which were so kindly given before I left the United States, and which constitute all necessary authority.

It remains to state that this tour will cost some money, and to ask authority to draw on you for the expense. I must take the Interpreter, and his servant and mine, with me. I must entertain officials. This will

will be the expense of transportation to the ship, the living aboard ship, hotel bills at the various ports, and expense of sedan-chairs &c &c. I will keep an accurate account of all expenditures and will make them as small as possible. But I do not think that the Department ought to require me to pay the expenses of four people on this official tour out of my meagre salary. I, therefore ask authority from you to make an official visit to the various ports in China, and to Corea, if it be added to my jurisdiction. I ask authority

to

to take the Interpreter with me.
I ask, also, authority to draw
on you for enough money to
cover the expenses of this tour.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

W. Everett

No 22. one enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 20th 1885.

Mr. Denby to Mr.
Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits duplicate account
for Contingent Expenses
for Third Quarter 1885.

JM

No 22. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, October 20th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you herewith duplicate statement of the account for contingent expenses during the Quarter ended the 30th of September ultimo.

1/22.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Duplicate Account as above.

W. Everitt

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

No 23. One enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 20th 1885.

In duty to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits duplicate Telegram
account for month
of September 1885.

WW

No 23. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 20th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
hand you enclosed duplicate
telegram account for the month
of September the original of
which was transmitted
in Mr. Denby's No 68 of
date the 2d inst.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Duplicate account as above.

1/23.

Mr Everett

No 24. one enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885

Legation of the United States

Peking, October 20th 1885.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Supplemental Salary Account

of Mr. Smithers for

Quarter Ending 30th September

1885.

JM

No 24. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, October 20th, 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
transmit you enclosed a
duplicate statement of the
salary account rendered
1/24 by Mr. Knothen late Chargé d'
Affaires for the third Quarter
1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Duplicate account as above.

Annex. 12 Dec. 85.
Draft of a.a.a.

No. 25.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 26th 1885.

Colonel Denby, to the,
Secretary of State

Subject.

The proposed levying of a tax on imports and exports to construct a Bund at Ningpo. Disapproves the plan.

No. 25.

Legation of the United States,
Peking. October 26th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 31st day of January 1885, Mr. Edwin Stevens, then United States Consul at Ningpo, sent a communication to my predecessor, Mr Young, relating to the construction of a Bund at that place. He also sent to this office a copy of certain proposed rules for

for the raising of funds for the construction of that work.

The Bund was to be constructed in front of the Foreign Settlement, commonly called the Campo, being about one mile in length. It was estimated that this Bund would cost thirty thousand Taels. The proposition was to levy a tax on exports of tea at the rate of Hongkong Tls 0.0.2.0 per picul, and on imports of opium at the rate of Hongkong Tls. 1. per picul. The money so raised was to be applied under the direction of the Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Young took no action on this

this communication.

Since my arrival here it has been brought to my attention in a written communication by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body. I have declined to sanction the levying of this tax for the proposed purpose for the following among other reasons.

The trade of the United States with Ningpo is an indirect one, in the hands of native or English merchants who supply our American firms of Shanghai with the articles of export and who receive in the same manner our imports into Ningpo. We have no residents

residents in Ningpo outside of the missionaries. They are not represented there by a Consul. I am not prepared, under these circumstances, to sanction the levying of a tax for the sole advantage of a very limited community, and to the ultimate prejudice of the consumer. I submit this however to your better Judgement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby.

Ackn. Dec 5th

No. 26.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 26th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of
despatch No. 11 and circulars
of January 9th and Aug. 31st last.

No. 26.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 26th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 4 of August 19th last together with its inclosures, also your circular of January 9th and August 31st last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Answer as per note of a a a

No. 27.

Refers to memo and page 21 of Cir. V

Mr Everett's 18

Legation of the United States
Peking October 27th 1885

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Col. Denby recommends an increase of compensation for the Chinese Writer of the Legation.

Thos inclosure-

No 27.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 27th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward you herewith a petition received from Liu Chiin Fu, the Chinese writer of this Legation begging the Department to take into consideration his ten years of faithful service and grant him a gratuity of a year's salary.

I

I beg leave to remark that the duties of a Chinese writer are numerous and important: the difficulties of the Chinese language being such that no foreigner has ever been known to become sufficiently familiar with the written language to be able to dispense with a Chinese writer. It is self evident that the services of the writer are of very great importance in corresponding with the Foreign Office and they should receive due recognition from our Government.

As the inclosed communication from Mr. Cheshire, our Interpreter, shows,

Lin

Liu has been a willing, able and diligent servant, and I recommend to your careful attention the advisability of increasing his compensation to that received by the Chinese writers in other Foreign Legations at Peking.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

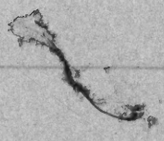
Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Inclosures -

1. Mr. Liu Chiun Fu to Mr. Denby
2. Mr. Chenhsin to Mr. Denby

Oct 26th 1885.



Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Peking, October 1885.

The petition of Lin Chün Fu respectfully sheweth -

According to the rule of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, a gratuity of years salary is paid to every Chinese employé at the expiration of ten years service.

Your petitioner understands that in foreign countries a similar custom prevails of paying Government employés as well as those engaged in other pursuits a years salary at the termination of ten years service which is called in English "bounty."

Your petitioner has since the time Mr. Chester Holcombe entered the service of your Government as Secretary of Legation

Legation in 1875, been employed
has Chinese writer, a period
of ten years. He requested
Mr Young, Ex-Minister, on the
eve of his departure for the
United States to ascertain
from the Honorable Secretary
of State whether a gratuity
could be granted him but up
to the present time no reply
has been received.

Your petitioner has
during his connection with
the United States Legation,
only received a salary of
$15 Mexican per month which
is a very small compensation
and having served your
Government for a period of
over ten years he respectfully
requests Your Excellency to
be good enough to address
the Honorable Secretary of
State upon the subject and
ask in his behalf that a

Gratuity

gratuity may be allowed him
and he will feel very
grateful.

To His Excellency,
Charles Denby.
" " " "
Peking.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, Oct 24th 1885.

Sir:

Permit me to call your attention to the petition of Mr. Lin Chiin Fu, Chinese writer to this Legation, and to express the hope that you will be pleased to transmit it to the Honorable Secretary of State in accordance with the wish of the petitioner.

It may be proper for me to state that I have known Mr Lin for some years, and, during the time I have performed the functions of Interpreter to this Legation, I have found him a gentleman on whose zeal, ability and fidelity I place the utmost reliance; perfectly conversant with every kind of duty appertaining to the Chinese-writers department

To H. E. Charles Denby
&c &c &c

department of this Legation; a ready and willing worker and he has always performed the work assigned to him with neatness and dispatch.

Should it not be within the authority of the Honorable Secretary of State, to grant the petitioner's request, I venture to say, that you will agree with me that Mr Liu should certainly receive as high compensation for the important services he renders to the Government as Chinese writers of the other important Legations, namely, the British, French German Russian and Japanese receive from $30 to $40 per month

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(signed) J D Cheshire

Interpreter to the U. S. Legation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 28.

Mr Emmett
Ce

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 28th 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack'ng No. & file
DEC 18 1885

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of dispatch
No. 41. and reply thereto.

Synopsis.

Account of Mr. Mullendorf's relations
to Korea. Effect of Franco-Chinese war on
China. Account of access of the progressive
party to power. The relations of China
to England Russia and Japan. The
seizure of Port Hamilton by England.
The relations of the United States to
China as regards material progress.

No. 28.

Legation of the United States,
Peking October 28th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 4, marked "confidential", bearing date August 19th 1885, which is the first dispatch that I have received from the State Department since my arrival at Peking.

I call your attention to my dispatch No. 12 reporting the

the request of the Chinese Government that Korea be placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Minister at China, which will indicate to you that I was already in possession of the main facts detailed in the communication of Envoy Geo. C. Foulk, U.S.N., Chargé d'Affairs ad interim of the United States at Seoul. Still I was glad to receive the dispatch and inclosure and am grateful for the reference therein made to me.

The occasion seems to demand a somewhat lengthy expression of views from me. I beg you to believe that I

Tender

tender them with diffidence. I have only been here twenty eight days, and necessarily my opinions are somewhat crude. I submit them simply for what they may be deemed worth and shall always bow to your better Judgement.

I learn that Mr. P.G. von Mullendorf is still at Seöul. His office as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was taken from him by Royal Decree. He has then relieved from his functions as Inspector General of Customs. He was also Master of the Mint. He has never been formally ousted from this post but his

successor

successor has been appointed. Mr Mullendorf has refused to leave Korea, and at the latest advices was awaiting the arrival of Mr. Waber, the Russian Consul General, from whom he was expecting moral or physical assistance in his difficulties with the Korean Court. Mr. Waber has now arrived in Korea and there may be other interesting developments. Meanwhile Li Hung Chang is pushing his telegraph line from Moukden to Seöul.

The Franco-Chinese war resulted disastrously to Mr Ferry in France. The elections were

seem to have gone in favor of the Conservatives. It resulted also in the destruction of the great Minister, who for more than twenty years has played the leading part in directing the Foreign policy of China, Prince Kung.

The third other most important men in China were Tseng Kuo Fan, the father of the present Minister to England, Hs Tsung Tang, whose memorial I sent you in dispatch No. 17, and Li Hung Chang.

The diplomacy of China has been full of timidity, suspicion, delay, insincerity distrust of her neighbors.

9

I need not describe the
French war which is now
over. It resulted in the
overwhelming of Prince Kung,
who had ruled China for
twenty-two years. Prince Kung
went into seclusion and his
brother Prince Chün, the father
of the present Emperor,
reigned in his stead.

The peace party was
overwhelmed and a new set
of active, energetic progressive
statesmen came to the front.
In her own estimation, at least,
China has become a power
of the first magnitude. She
takes it for granted that
France will have her hands
full

full in taking care of
Tonquin and Annam. But
she dreads Russia whose
frontier marches along with
her own for thousands of miles.
Under the new government
she will watch intently every
move of Russia.

There seems to be an
arrangement approaching
an alliance between China
and Great Britain. Russia
is alike the foe that is to
be most dreaded by both. Thus
it happened that, when England
and Russia both cast their
eyes on Port Hamilton, China
preserved the position of what
may be called benevolent
neutrality

neutrality. She preferred that neither power should gain this foothold; but she knew that Russia would seize Port Hamilton if England did not and she tacitly acquiesced in its seizure by England. This is understood to be the position of the Empress and Prince Chün on this question. There is no doubt that this Island constitutes the latest permanent addition to the Territory of England. All the entrances to the harbor, save one, have been blocked to navigation; forts have been erected and other measures of defence have been

been adopted. English troops sent from Kongkong occupy the island.

As regards Japan, China realizes that a friendly policy is better for both nations. Differences between them would only open the door to the interference of unfriendly hands, to the detriment of the interests of both.

With regard to the relations of the United States with Korea the questions are worthy of serious consideration. Li Hung Chang, during his visit to Peking which is just over, was exceedingly anxious that

I

I should telegraph to you to place Korea under my jurisdiction. I refused to telegraph because the question was too important to be treated in that manner, and because I did not wish to appear to be hurrying matters with the Department.

It may be that Li Hung Chang regards this transfer of jurisdiction as tending to assert the shadowy suzerainty which China exercises over Korea. But it is not at all unusual for Foreign Ministers to represent their governments at several nations. The present Chinese Minister, as his

successor

successor will also represents China at the Courts of Spain and Peru, and China in the United States. Sir Harry Parkes represented Great Britain at Yokohama and at the Court of China. It seems to be the policy of England to secure by this representation a general and concerted direction and superintendence of affairs relating to Eastern nations.

I appreciate fully your desire to preserve friendly impartiality with China, Japan and all other powers. I understand the traditional policy of our Government which is the counsel of the Monroe

Monroe doctrine as applied to America. It happens thus that the United States pursues a different policy from all other nations as to owning its Legations. Nearly every nation has represented ones its Legation grounds. We rent, and thereby pay in rent really more than the interest on the purchase price of the grounds would be. Other nations have coaling stations, which they own, we have none.

China is friendly to us because she has no fear of our entertaining any ulterior intentions as to her soil. She knows we want only a fair share

of her trade. Korea under her advice tions to us for military instructors. I recommend that you press on Congress the propriety of acceding to this request.

There are two policies in treating the East. One is to preserve a rigid impartiality, to confine our relations to plain diplomatic action, to take no interest in any scheme of material progress. The other is to push American material interests, to secure for Americans foothold in these countries, to favor their employment in all possible manner, and thereby to extend American

American influence and trade. It is plain to be seen that the employment of Americans to drill troops, to advise on law questions, to build ships and man them, to construct railroads will result in material benefit to our country. Germany has now, perhaps, two hundred Germans employed in the military and naval service of China. She has built arsenals and ships for the Chinese. Her Minister would probably deny that he had anything to do with this condition of things. But it is perfectly apparent that he has by indirect means secured

secured these results. This employment of Germans results in the introduction of German articles of commerce and in extending German influence. I can not see how the United States can work with any other instrumentality than its own citizens. We are either then to abandon this great field of labor or to avail ourselves of such opportunity as may be offered by friendly powers to introduce Americans into places of influence.

I will very cheerfully comply with your directions and advise Mr Foulk on any question he may submit to me.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 29 - Asks. mems. asks Dec. 22 1885 Circ.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Everett 18

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 31st 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Answer to the Circular of Aug. 21st 1885.

Synopsis

Description of the Legation, its location, plan, furniture. Recommendation that Reception Room and Dining Room be furnished by the Govt. Argument in favor thereof setting out anomalous condition of things in China. Necessity of entertaining officials, with remarks on official life in China and duties of Minister.

One Enclosure.-

No. 29.-

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 31st 1885.-

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your circular of August 31st last I have the honor to report—

1. The street is called "Legation" street. The premises have no number. The part of the City is both residential and business. The Minister's office is in his own residence. There is a small building

two

in the Compound that
contains four small rooms.
One is filled with the
archives of the Legation. A
second room contains a letter
press and desk and is used
by one of the Secretaries to write
in. Back of this is a very
small room used by the
Chinese writer and back of
that a small store room,
where publications and
stationery are kept. The actual
rental is $3000. This paid
to the Administrator of the
Estate of S. Wells Williams,
deceased. This rental is for
the whole Compound in
which are situated a house

for

for the Minister, one for the First Secretary, one for the Interpreter. The office building above described and kitchens, stables and outhouses. All this is called a Compound, and is surrounded by a high brick wall. In this manner all residences are built in Peking. The Department has a copy of the lease which is still in force.

2. The number of rooms devoted to the public are the four rooms described in the foregoing paragraph. In addition the Ministers office is in his residence. It is a large room, say twenty feet

feet square. Back of this is the Reception Room which is used to receive officials, and when there are ladies in the family is used as a parlor. This Reception Room is about thirty feet long and twenty broad. The Tsungli Yamên the Ministers individually and Chinese Officials are received in this room. The room adjoining is used for the entertainments which are necessary when a Chinese Official calls, at other times it is used for a dining room for the family. In addition the First Secretary uses a room in his house for an office. He

does

does the most of his writing in this office. The Second Secretary occupies one of the four small rooms above described to write in. The Interpreter, Mr. Cheshire, built at his own expense a small house in the Compound and uses that to do his work in. There is a gate and a gate-room. The gate keeper occupies this room.

As to access, all these houses and rooms are situated in an enclosure. There is light all around.

3. The offices are not protected except by locking the gate of the brick wall which surrounds

surrounds the Compound and by locking the offices. There is no Janitor or porter except the gatekeeper. He occupies a little room on the side of the gate.

4. The furniture in the four offices described is of the plainest description. There are five bookcases, a letter press, a safe, three tables and a desk very much the worse for wear. In the Minister's office there are nine chairs and a sofa. There are in good condition. There is a very common desk, a centre table, two sets of shelves for books, without doors, very common, and

and one common set of shelves with a glass door, one other table and a set of drawers for papers. There is an old matting on the floor, which belongs to Mr. Young. There should be provided for the Ministers office a carpet, some more respectable book cases, and a better desk and a chair suitable for a desk. The room should be papered, but that can be done and charged to the owner of the house as an improvement to the premises.

5. For a place of the Legation I respectfully refer you to dispatch No. 625, dated January 12th 1885, of my predecessor. His plan

plan is correct and it would be useless labor to duplicate it here.

In that report Mr. Young says- "The house of the Minister "is so much out of repair that "I sometimes think it would be "an economy to take it down "and build it over again. I "have myself spent a good "deal of money on it, and, when "what is mine is taken away, "it will be uninhabitable. The "offices need absolute rebuilding "and are too small for the "transaction of the business "and the preservation of the "archives".

All this is true, but the

the difficulties have been met by the Secretary using a room in his house for his writing, the Interpreter using his own house, leaving the Second Secretary to do his work in one of these small rooms. These rooms are not much more than closets, but I can get along with them under the present arrangement. I do not endorse Mr. Youngs recommendation to tear them down and rebuild.

The question how the Interpreter's house is to be paid for still remains open. The Administrator of Dr Williams Estate has refused to allow the

six

six hundred Dollars, which, under the lease, may be annually applied to repairs to go to pay for this new house. It is for the Department to determine whether it will pay for this house. If it does not the Interpreter will, of course, lose the money he has invested. He would not be permitted to tear down the building. Mr. Rockhill, in like manner, while he was Second Secretary, built two rooms annexed to the Ministers house. The Estate refused to allow anything for this expenditure. Mr Rockhill still retains the use of these two rooms

rooms. They are necessary for the Ministers convenience. If the Department would pay to Mr. Rockhill the cost he was put to, six hundred dollars, it would be an accommodation to me to use those two rooms. Of course, as he built them, I can not take them from him without compensation for their construction.

Mr. Young repeatedly recommended that the Government buy the property and improve it so as to make it in some respects equal to the properties of the other Legations in appearance and comfort. It is perhaps needless to

to say that at present there
is no comparison between
our Legation and the others.
But I do not at this time
join in this recommendation.
I can get along with things
as they are.

Mr Young says in the
dispatch quoted from-
"Compared with the Russian,
"German, French, English,
"Japanese and Spanish
"Legations the house of the
"American Minister is a barn.
"In some respects he is the
"worst lodged foreign resident
"in Peking. Apart from the mere
"question of health and comfort,
"when appearance counts for so
much

"much in making a proper
"impression upon the Chinese
"it is a misfortune to our
"service."

This is a little exaggerated.
With a few changes suggested
by Mrs. Denby I can make
this residence at least
respectable. I do not fear
that I shall lose public
or official respect by the
modesty of my dwelling. I
beg the Department to believe
that I shall not, for mere
show, advise the incurring of
heavy expense. It would
naturally afford me pleasure
to maintain in all respects
the dignity of my Government.

But

But it is well known we are a Republican people. I do not find that the Chinese Officials live in such great magnificence. They have a certain barbaric display in the number of shabby outriders who accompany them, but their residences are plain and sometimes repulsive. The place where the Tsungli Yamên receives foreign Ministers is vastly inferior to the comforts of my Reception Room. You would not occupy such a shabby old outhouse a minute.

6. As to residential furniture I have already cited Mr. Young's statement

statements that when his property was removed the Ministers house would be uninhabitable. In dispatch No. 561, dated October 29th 1884, Mr. Young describes the furniture, such as it was when he took possession as "dingy, and shabby, the carpets worn". I may truly say that when he left it, it was in much worse condition.

Mr. Smithers, Chargé d'affaires, ad interim, in dispatch No. 2, of April 10th 1885, makes a similar report stating that the furniture is practically worthless. In dispatch No. 2, of June 8th 1885, the Department advises

advises me of the report of
Mr Smithers, and says -
"Before, however, incurring any
"expense in this particular
"the Department would be
"pleased to be favored by you
"with a report upon the subject."

On arriving in Peking I
found that these reports were
not exaggerated. The bedsteads
were mostly broken up, the
carpets were all moth eaten,
the diningroom table would
scarcely stand up, the chairs
in the Reception Room were
covered with some old dingy
red plush, there were great
holes in their coverings, the
backs in some were nearly
gone

gone, the legs were off others,
and the whole lot of
Government property would,
at auction, have brought next
to nothing.

I was directed by you
to make an early report.
Furniture is not made at
Peking. The river closes and
cuts off all communication
early in December. It was
therefore impossible to get
furniture from Shanghai
unless it was immediately
ordered. I concluded to
telegraph you asking authority
to expend three thousand
dollars, to furnish the house
and offices. Your dispatch
forbade

forbade any expenditure for residential purposes. I accordingly got those old chairs together and had them recovered with new material by a French priest, who alone does such work here. He discovered in the lumber room various delapidated chairs and had them repaired. As all this repaired furniture belongs to the Government, and must be left here when I leave, I shall respectfully send a bill for these repairs and ask that I be reimbursed for the expenditure.

I am awaiting the dispatch of the Department

on

on the furniture question and will obey it implicitly, but I may be permitted to say that the Reception Room and Dining Room are as much public rooms as the offices. There is great ceremony in the reception of Chinese officials. I received Prince Chun and three Ministers of the Yamên once, the Viceroy Li Hung Chang once, the new Chinese Minister to America once, and my colleagues of the Diplomatic Body. These were all formal calls. Wine, cigars and refreshments were provided for the Chinese. Other Legations have allowances for these expenditures.

expenditures. Ours has not, but the Minister pays them out of his own salary. I do not make any recommendation that any allowance be made for such expenditures. They are incidental to the office, but I think the Reception Room and the Dining Room should be furnished by the Government. Life in China is totally different from life in Europe. Custom demands that I shall on official business ride in a sedan chair, and have two outriders on horseback. In the United States if I called on the Secretary of State I could

could go in a steel car. All this group is very costly but it is unavoidable and I make no suggestion as to any allowance to support it.

We must take things as they are. We are compelled to live in Compounds. There are no hotels as we understand them. No foreigner except in official employment is allowed to live in Peking. If we gave up this Compound I do not know where we could go. There are no houses to rent here. It is idle to say that we could secure offices by themselves, do the public business there and.

live.

live elsewhere. This is simply impossible. The formality, the ceremony, the entertainments which attend official life and are absolutely indispensible require proper houses and accommodations. There is an army of servants attached to each household. No Chinese servant will do but one thing. The "Ting Chai" will only carry messages. The "Mafu" will only take care of two ponies. The cart man will do nothing but attend to his mule. The man who attends to the lamps does nothing else, and so with the laundresses, cooks, scullions

scullions, body servants, gardeners ahmas and all the rest. Each servant has one distinct thing to do and will do nothing else. Their name is legion. You must have them and must accommodate them on the premises. Possibly we might rent a temple, occupy a public office during business hours and return to our room at night. But the dignity of our position would be destroyed and our country would lose all respect in China.

I hope the Department will not imagine that I am complaining. I like the duties of this office. I have applied

applied myself diligently
to learning its obligations.
It is a great broad field
for any man and worthy
of any man's ambition. The
matters here discussed are
simply incidental to the
wide duties of administering
the law which touches in
their daily avocations three
hundred millions of people
as far as their avocations
are concerned with American
citizens.

A Minister's duties
bring him in conference daily
with nine Consulates, several
Consular Agencies, the
Department, the Foreign Office,
the

the Admiral, and the Customs authorities. His correspondence is enormous. He must see his colleagues often and discuss with them great questions of international law. He controls to some extent the Charters of Concessions, some of which are great cities. He is a Judge with power of life and death and civil jurisdiction without appeal up to twenty five hundred dollars. He is the general adviser of all American residents and travellers. He discharges some of the duties of President, Congress, Department of State, Attorney-

Attorney General. He must discharge these duties in a country whose population exceeds three hundred millions. He deals with a country whose decrees betoken the greatest mixture of good sense, equity, stupid formes reliance on absurd customs and superstition that the world sees elsewhere. He should know China, its various provinces and its officials. I simply outline the duties of this office as I am beginning to understand them.

I shall be governed by the strictest economy and only

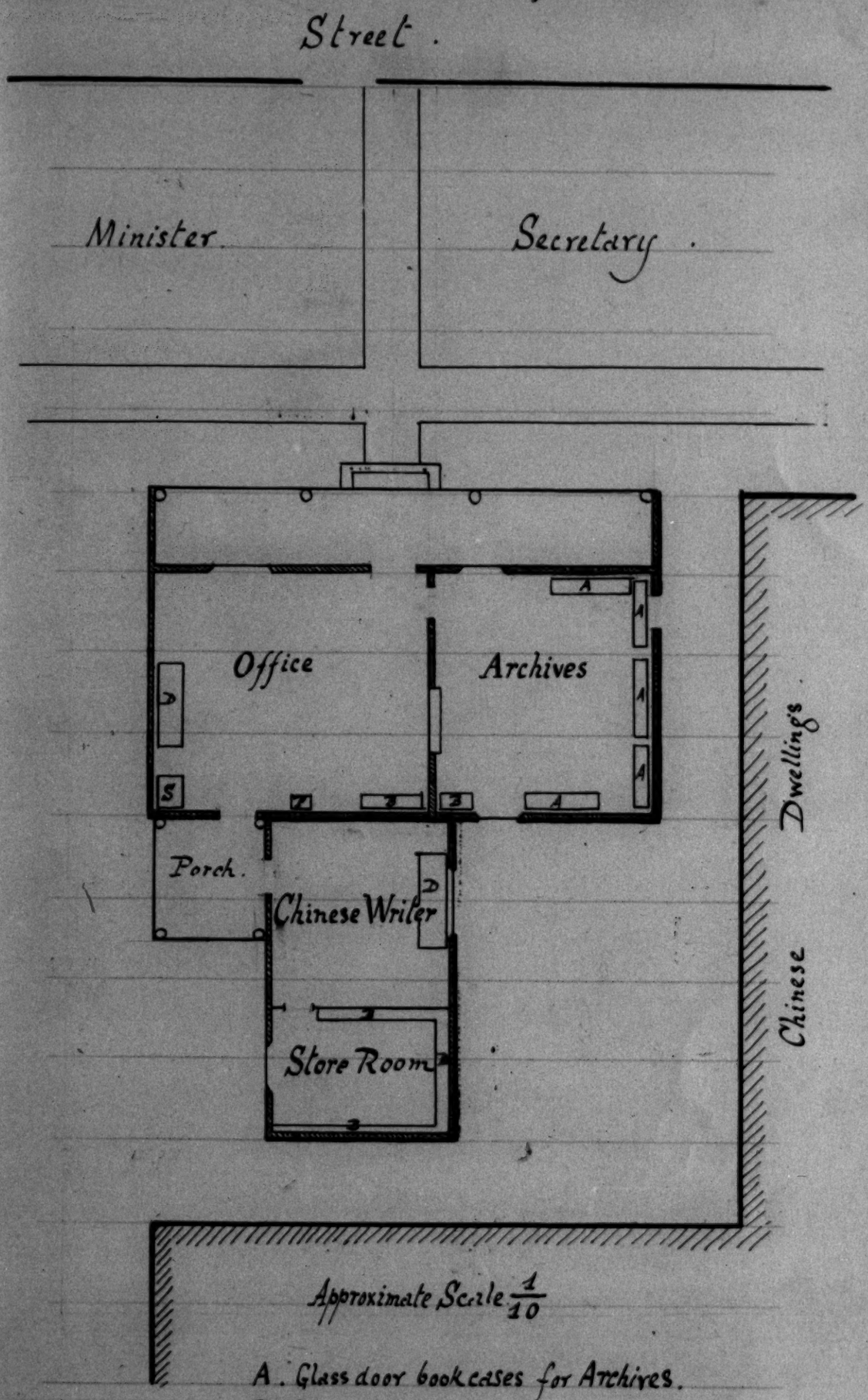
only ask that in
considering my recommendations
proper weight be given to
the anomalies which make
this Mission peculiar and
different from all others.

Since writing the above
in reference to plans of this
Legation on file in the
Department I have concluded
to send another plat which
I have the honor to enclose
herewith.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Charles Denby

Enclosure.
1. Plan of Legation grounds
and buildings

N° 29, Inclosure 1.



Approximate Scale $\frac{1}{10}$

A. Glass door book cases for Archives.
B. Book shelves
D. Desks.
P. Letter press.
S. Safe.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
18

No. 30.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 2nd 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Acknowledging receipt of
dispatch No. 5 and inclosures

No. 30.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 2nd 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 5, under date August 25th 1885, together with its several inclosures.

I have the honor to be,
Sir;
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 17 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Everett
16 to
Mr. Hackbarn

No 31. One enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking November 3d 1885

W. Duby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits Telegram
transmitted for October.

W

No 31. one Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 3d 1885.

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to forward you enclosed my account for official Telegrams for the months of October ultimo, against which I have drawn my draft on you in the usual way.

The account contains a telegram which was sent to this Legation by Mr. Dinthere when he was in Shanghai and which was omitted in the Telegram statement he rendered some time ago.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure. Account as above.

No. 1.

Regard Washington

transmit

Duty

Peking, September 30th 1885

Shanghai July 6th 1885.

Rockhill

Peking.

Retain mail leave

Saturday.

Smith.

Telegram.

Bayard.
Washington.

Furniture warthers - ask
authority spend 3000 dollars.

Denby.

Peking. October 1st. 1885.

Telegram

Steamer "Peking", Kiukiang

Return American Mail

Bergholz "

N.B. American mail bag

taken past Chinkiang

W. Everett
28

No 32. One ~~Enclosure~~.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 28 1885
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 4th 1885.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Transmits duplicate Transit account.

JM

No 32 one enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 4th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a duplicate statement of my traveling account.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
RECEIVED

W. Everett
28

No 33. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 4th 1885.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Transmits duplicate
Rent account for 3d
Quarter 1885.

No 33 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 4th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
transmit upon enclosed, a
duplicate statement of the
1/33 Rent Account of this Legation,
for the Quarter Ending the
30th of September, 1885.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

Orders with 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 34.

Mr Everett
29.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 5th 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Act as ~~my interpreter~~
Print in Mr. Fords Cons. Refts. and also For Rel.
DEC 28 1885

Dec 30 85

PRINTED
1885

Colonel Denby to the,
Secretary of State.

Subject

The construction of railroads in China.

Synopsis.

Sources of the opposition to railroads. Exhibition of a complete American Railroad model before the Imperial Household at Peking Oct 16th and 17th. Success of the experiment.

No. 34.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 5th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state, as a matter of interest to a great many persons in the United States and as part of the current history of China, the position of that Empire as to the construction of railways.

The most prominent man in China today is Li Hung Chang

Chang, who is Grand
Secretary of the Empire,
Viceroy of this Province and
one of the heads of the
Admiralty Board. He is
residence is at Tientsin, but
he lately spent some weeks
at Peking. I had the
pleasure of meeting him
on several occasions. He
seems to have great respect
for foreigners. He has for
some years been in favor
of building railroads. He
has had a hard fight in
China to have his views
approved. The opposition
comes chiefly from the Censors
and the Board of Revenue.

The

The Censors represent that numbers of men would be thrown out of employment, graves would be desecrated and internal troubles would ensue. The Board of Revenue claims that if railroads are built the whole revenue service of China would have to be changed. It seems likely in effect that the Lekin tax, which is one of the chief sources of Revenue to China, would have to be abandoned or materially modified. This is a consummation that the foreigners most ardently desire. The Viceroys generally oppose

opose railroads because
they tend to centralization
of power, and thereby diminish
their own influence. But
Li Hung Chang, through all
the changes of men and
measures, has maintained
his power; and there seems
very reason to believe that
he will succeed in his plans
of constructing railroads.

I sent to the Department
the dying memorial of Tso
Tsung Tang which contains
an able presentation of the
argument in favor of
constructing railroads in
China. By way of parenthesis
I will state that a dying

official

official always leaves a posthumous memorial to the Government. It also happens often that, after he is dead, some distinguished honorary office is conferred on him by Imperial decree. This memorial of Tso Tsung Tang preceded by a very few days the visit of Li Hung Chang to the Capital and furnished him a fine opportunity to press his railroad views.

It was considered, certainly with reason, that the best mode of inviting the attention of the members of the Government to the merits of railroads would be to

to exhibit a working model of an American roadway and rolling stock. The Chinese are eminently a practical people and without much scientific knowledge, therefore an actual ocular demonstration of the thing proposed is the surest and easiest mode of carrying conviction to their minds.

Acting upon this peculiarity a complete working model railroad was procured from the United States. It consisted of one hundred feet of main track and sidings, with switches and turntable; a passenger locomotive and tender

tender; mail and baggage
car; passenger car; Pullman
parlor and sleeping car;
different kinds of freight
cars; a full section of seats
and berths in sleeping car
etc. The cars were six feet
long and all other parts of
the model were in equal
proportion, and care had
been taken to make the model
throughout an exact
representation in miniature
of road, locomotive, car etc,
in actual use in the
United States, complete in
the smallest detail. The
motive power was Clockwork.
This model was exhibited to
the

the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang,
in his Yamün at Tientsin
in September last and he
expressed himself much
pleased with it and said
he would exhibit it in
Peking when he went there
in October.

On the 16th of October
the model, which had been
conveyed to Peking was
again exhibited before the
Viceroy by his order and on
the following day the Viceroy
presented it to Prince Chün,
the Emperor's father. Several
native mechanics who were
able to work the model
went with it to the Prince's
Palace

Palace and worked it successfully in the pleasure grounds of the Palace. The Prince was highly pleased and thanked the Ficers heartily. He also gave presents to the mechanics and had them instruct his own attendants in the working of the model. Two days later the Prince sent the model to the Imperial Palace where it was exhibited to the Emperor and Empress Dowager and worked successfully. Their Majesties were much interested and amused and spent some time in a minute examination of the model.

H

It was the first and most complete representation they had ever seen of the much talked of railroad and it enabled them and the Prince to realize many of the benefits that this modern institution would confer on China. It is understood that the would materially assisted the Viceroy in his advocacy of railroads for China and Their Majesties lent a willing ear to all he had to say in favor of railroads and agreed to allow him to prepare for their introduction into the country.

It is to be hoped that this

this good result will be
followed by measures
favorable to the adoption of
our system of railroads in
various parts of this vast
Empire. There are many
ways in which our system
is peculiarly adapted to
China and it may be
expected that the enterprise
and skill of our engineers
and manufacturers will find
a profitable field for employment
in China, and furnish new
and material fitted to sustain
the high reputation of our
railroads and their
management.

I have the honor

to

to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett

/

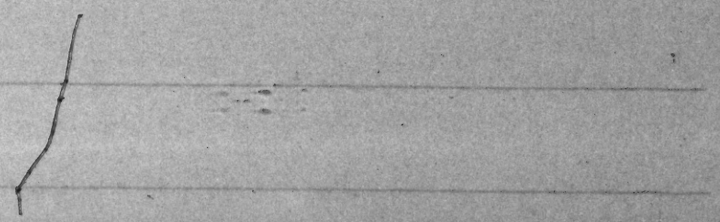
One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, November 13. 1885.

Mr. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Salary account for third quarter 1885.

FM



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Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 13. 1885.

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to your herewith my salary account for the quarter ending September 30. 1885. 1/.

I have been unable to forward it sooner, the Bank having failed to furnish me the necessary certificate of sale of my draft.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Secretary of Legation

Inclosure

1 – Salary account for 3rd quarter 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
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Mr Everts
78

Despatch. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, November 13th 1885.

Mr. Sheehan to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Imperial Salary Account
for 3d Quarter 1885.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking November 13th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit my account for salary for Quarter Ending the 30th of September 1885.

I would have transmitted the account earlier, had it not been that I only received the Exchange voucher from the Bank yesterday.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. V. Cheshire.

Enclosure 1. Account as above.

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DEC 26 1885
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file

Mr Everett
28

No. 35.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 13th, 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of dispatches No. 452 to Mr. Smithers and No. 6 to 18 inclusive to Mr. Denby.

No 35.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 13th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 452 of September 17th addressed to Mr. Smithers, and of 6 to 10 inclusive addressed to me.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby.

file

Wm Everett
28

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
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No. 36.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 13th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of dispatch
No. 10. Col Denby has communicated
the sentiments of the President,
as to the coming of His Excellency
Chang Yin Huan, to the Tsung
Li Yamên.

No. 36.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 13th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As a further acknowledgement of your dispatch No. 10, of the 24th Sept., by which you inform me that the President will be glad to receive Mr. Chang Yin Huan, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, and that he

he doubts not that he will maintain and foster the amicable relations existing between the two countries, I have the honor to inform you that I have informed the Tsung-li Yamên of the sentiments of the President of the United States.

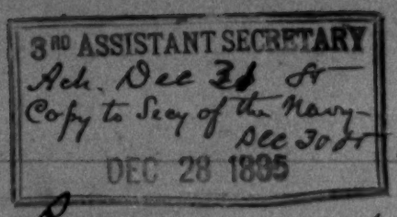
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Ackn. with 34



No 37. Circular Mr Coerlo

29

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 13th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Organization by Imperial
decree of a Naval or Admiralty
Board for China. Other
proposed measures in this line.

No. 37.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 13th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I had the honor to inform the Department, some time ago, of the establishment of a Naval, or Admiralty Board for China by Imperial decree.

The Decree nominates -
as Chief Imperial High Commissioner, the Seventh Prince;
as Joint Imperial High Commissioners,

Bulch

Beileh Prince Ching (Chief of the Yamens), and Viceroy Earl Li; as Assistant Commissioners General Sheng-Ching (a Manchu) and Marquis Tseng.

There is a report in Peking that the Seventh Prince will take up his residence at Tientsin in order to carry out this decree. The head Office will be located at Tientsin. All the Naval Forces of China will be put under this Board. Naval schools, afloat and ashore, will be started. Technical Colleges will be organized and special classes will be formed for torpedoes, manne

mines

mines, gunnery etc. It is supposed that like steps will soon be taken to organize the army. This will, however, require more time as the organization of the Chinese army now rests chiefly with the Vice-roys of the Provinces.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Answd. as per date note.

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No. 38

Mr Lovett
30

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 16th 1885.

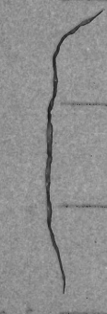
Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Inclosing an application made by Mr. J. D. Cheshire, Legation Interpreter, for an increase of salary.

Synopsis.

Statements in application are true. Mr. Cheshire competent and efficient. Col. Denby unprepared at present to recommend increase for any particular officer.



One inclosure.

No. 38.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 16th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith the application of Mr. F.D. Cheshire, addressed to me and asking for an increase of salary as Interpreter of this Legation.

The facts stated in Mr. Cheshire's application are true. I can only add to them the statement that Mr. Cheshire

is

is an efficient and competent officer. The work of this Legation very largely depends on his services. Having been so short a time in China I am not prepared at this time to recommend an increase of salary to any particular officer. It is probable that the whole question of compensation to interpreters, as well in this Legation as at the Consulates, should receive special attention. Our Government does not pay this deserving class of officers as liberally as other Governments or as their services would

would entitle them to be paid. But the Department has at present as much information on this subject as I have, and I, therefore, transmit this application and leave the matter thereof to the good judgement of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure.
1. Mr. Cheshire to Col. Denby
No. 126/1885 November 11th 1885.

Enclosure 1 in No 38

126/1885 Nov 14/1885

Peking, November 14th 1885.

Sir:—

As the time for the legislation of the salaries for the officers in the diplomatic and consular services, for the coming year, is near at hand, I venture to express the hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit this application for an increase in my compensation, as Interpreter to this Legation, to the Honorable Secretary of State.

The salary I receive is considerably lower than the amounts paid

for

His Excellency
Charles Denby
U. S. M.
Peking.

for Interpretorial services at the other important Legations here, and in view of the fact of my having been in the Government service for over Eight years, during which time I have only been absent from my post of duty for the period of seven weeks, I think I can with propriety apply for an increase in my Compensation.

By a former Act of Congress, Enacted some years ago, the sum of $5.000, a year was appropriated for the Interpreter to this Legation, when the

Secretary

Secretary was not acting in such capacity, and I venture to express the opinion that the duties of Interpreter are as important now as they were at that time.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that the acquisition of even a fair practical knowledge of the official Chinese language requires some years ability and the expenditure of no small amount of money.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. Bee Lewis

Interpreter of Legation

Instr. to Col Denby. 30 Dec 85
Note of A.A.A.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
30

No. 39.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 16th, 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State,

Subject.

The case of the Chinese Officer Low Buah.

Synopsis.

Capt. Low Buah's punishment for saving his vessel at Foochow. Subsequent service to his government. Medals for service to U.S. and other governments. Col Denby requested to join British Chargé d'Affairs in an effort to save him. Reasons for having done so.

No 39.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 16th 1885.

To the Honorable,

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Captain Low Buah was lately sentenced to three years hard labor in the Post-roads of Siberia and to pay Taels 3000. His offence was this. When the French made their sudden attack on the Chinese Fleet at Foochow, Low Buah was in command of the Chinese gunboat "Fu Po".

The

The Frech sank every other
Chinese gunboat in sight. His
vessel had sixteen shot holes
in her. He then ran his ship
on the beach, saved her and
she is now afloat. Because he
did not remain and sink
with the balance he was
punished. After committing
this offence he rendered
gallant service to his Government
by running the blockade to Formosa
thirty times landing ten
thousand troops safely on that
island. He has sixteen medals
award for extraordinary services
rendered in saving life and
property. He has one from our
Government for saving the crew
of

of an American vessel foundered in a typhoon.

Under these circumstances it was represented to me that a word in his favor from the British Charge d'Affairs and myself would result in his being ordered to service under the new Admiralty Board. I have reason to believe that this suggestion came from Li Kung Chang. I recognize of course the delicacy of my interfering in any manner in a matter of purely Chinese jurisdiction. But the suggestion was so delicately and courteously worded, and there seemed so favorable chance to

do

do a purely charitable act to one who had done our countrymen a material service, that I thought the Department would not disapprove of my joining Mr. O. Conor in this personal and unofficial piece of kindness to a worthy man. I accordingly did so.

This matter is not without precedent. In 1880, Mr. Seward in the case of Chung Kow, who had been condemned to death for coming from Russia to Peking without permission, used his influence to save him. The Department approved his action.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

2nd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack.t Recite what Col D has done, and approve.
JAN 15 1886

Jany 18. 86.
Cir Cor

No. 40.

Wm Lovett
15

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 17th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State,

Subject.
Registration of small steam launches.

Synopsis.
Col. Denby refuses to accede to the seven rules proposed by the Yamên. Upon the Yamên expressing willingness to accept Consular certificate, if Consul has authority, Col. Denby instructs Consuls to issue certificate under Secs 338 et. seq. Consular Regulations 1881.
Incloses correspondence with Yamên.

Three inclosures.

No. 40.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 17th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

As a further reference to Mr. Smithers' dispatch No. 49, of August 14th last, forwarding to the Department a copy of the seven rules adopted by the Tsungli Yamên, relating to the issuance of licenses and permits to small steam launches, not engaged in trade, I have now the honor to

to inform you that, on the
27th ultimo, I sent the
Tsung-li Yamên a dispatch, a
1/40 copy of which is herewith enclosed,
by which I declined to consent
to the system of license
proposed in the said articles,
as it was contrary to treaty
stipulations, and, moreover,
because the registration fees
were excessive.

2/40 On the 6th inst, the Yamên
replied to my dispatch and
stated, that the Chinese
Government only desired that
small steam launches
belonging to Americans, and
which were not licensed,
might be reported to the Chinese
Customs

Customs, when they would obtain license. If the Consuls of the United States were authorized to issue licenses to these boats, the Yamên requested that I would instruct them to issue licenses to all heretofore unlicensed launches, belonging to citizens of the United States. On the 16th inst., I sent the Yamên an answer, by which I informed it that the Consuls of the United States will be directed to issue certificates to the effect that these steam launches are owned by citizens of the United States. This seems to be in accordance with section 338 and following

3/40

following, of the Consular Regulations of 1881. The same course has been adopted by the German Minister and, I presume, by the other Ministers.

I could see no other solution of the question. Clearly China is entitled to require all vessels, large or small, plying in her waters to have some paper to show their nationality. As foreign built vessels can not be registered by Consuls of the United States the only thing to be done was to provide, in accordance with Consular Regulations, that the fact of ownership should be certified by the Consul.

I have received no answer from the Yamêen. Should this solution be rejected by the Yamêen I will communicate thereon again to the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Inclosures.

1. Col. Denby to the Foreign Office No. 6. Oct. 27th 1885.
2. Foreign Office to Col Denby No. 5. Nov. 6th 1885.
3. Col. Denby to the Foreign Office No. 8 Nov 16th 1885.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40. Copy.

No. 6/1885

Legation of the United States.
Peking, October 27th 1885.

Your Imperial Highness and
Your Excellencies,

The proposed eight rules, submitted by the Foreign Office some time since, to the Diplomatic Representatives, for the issuance of licenses, or permits, to small steam vessels, have been jointly considered by the members of the Diplomatic Body, and I have the honor to inform Y.I.H. and Y.E. that they have unanimously failed to agree to them.

It is the opinion of my colleagues and myself that the registration fee proposed is not only very high, but it appears to be contrary to the stipulations of the Treaties, as by

by these boats being used by foreigners for the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles, not subject to duty, are not liable to the payment of tonnage dues, and it would therefor appear that, as the small steam vessels referred to are non-trading vessels, they should be exempt from the payment of a registration fee, which would seem to be an impost similar to tonnage dues. Moreover the issuance of special rules applicable only to Shanghai, would deprive the owners of small steam vessels, not engaged in trade, at other treaty ports, of privileges which they would be also entitled to.

I have the honor to be

" " " "

(signed) Charles Denby.

To H. I. H. the Prince
and
H. E. the Ministers of the Foreign Office.

Copy.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

No. 5/1885.

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Denby.
Peking, November 6th 1885.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 28th of October the Yamên had the honor to receive Your Excellency's dispatch to effect that the proposed eight rules submitted by the Foreign Office (to the Diplomatic Body) regarding small steam vessels had been jointly considered by the members of the Diplomatic Body and that they had failed to agree to them; that the license or regulation fee proposed appeared to be contrary to the stipulations of the treaties as by these boats being used by foreigners for the conveyance of passengers baggage

baggage, letters, articles of provisions or other articles not subject to duty are not liable to the payment of tonnage dues. Moreover that the issuance of special rules applicable only to Shanghai would deprive the owners of small steam vessels not engaged in trade at other treaty ports of privileges which they would be alike entitled to (i.e. would be contrary to the rule of extending equal benefits to foreigners at all ports) &c &c

The members of the Yamên have carefully perused the reasons assigned by Your Excellency for failing to agree (to the proposed rules) and it would appear that you have mistaken their intention. Now at the treaty ports small steam vessels are distinguishable

as

as Chinese and foreign. Small steam vessels owned by Chinese merchants must observe the new rules framed and report to the Customs authorities obtain licenses or registration certificates, fly a number (?) and pay the license or registration fee imposed. Of small steam vessels belonging to foreign merchants there are two classes - the licensed and the unlicensed. The treaties clearly provide that licensed vessels have only to abide by their stipulations, but of unlicensed vessels there can only be treated in three ways - 1st Vessels which are not licensed by the Government to which they belong and which have no licenses issued to them by the Government of China should not be permitted

to

to ply for the reason that being unlicensed they are not under proper jurisdiction, and it is right they should be prohibited from plying, to the end that shipping matters may be well arranged.
2nd Vessels to which licenses can be issued should be reported to the proper authorities and applications made for the issuance of such papers thus the vessels nationality would be made manifest.
3rd Vessels which can not obtain licenses from foreign countries and since such documents have not been granted by the Governments to which they belong then as they are without licenses they violate or transgress the prohibition against their plying. Hence the Yamen can only permit this class

of vessels (to ply) under the regulations issued for Chinese vessels thus giving encouragement to the shipping interests and preventing the owners of property from having on their hands a useless commodity.

The above three ways of dealing with the question have been seperately considered and the members of the Yamên have not failed to distinguish between Chinese and foreign craft, neither have they ordered that at all ports steam vessels must be reported to the Customs and obtain Chinese licenses. In addressing Your Excellency upon this subject their intention was only to inform you that small steam vessels of the United States which have no licenses issued

issued to them may report to the Customs Authorities and obtain licenses to the end that they may continue as heretofore to ply, but vessels receiving Chinese licenses must observe the regulations framed for Chinese vessels. Vessels not having licenses should not be permitted to run. As to whether licenses are applied for or not is a matter which will not be urged - the merchants can please themselves.

Further if the Consuls of the United States in China have authority to issue licenses it is right to request Your Excellency to issue instructions that all unlicensed vessels must be reported to the U. S. Consulate and licenses issued to them so that the Customs Authorities may take action

action in accordance with the stipulations clearly set forth in the treaties. But if the United States Consuls are not vested with authority to issue licenses Your Excellency can inform them that application be made to the Customs authorities for Chinese licenses (in accordance with the rules framed)

But the issuance of Chinese licenses must still be done in accordance with the regulations issued governing small steam vessels belonging to Chinese Merchants, and the license fee paid, either 20 or 50 taels. Further vessels must also observe all the rules drawn up governing their plying. The Yamên would also observe that the reference to the treaties pointed out in Your Excellency's communication

under

under acknowledgement does not have any relation or concern to the question of the issuance of licenses. As to Your Excellency's observation that the special regulations are applicable only to Shanghai, and that the owners of steam launches not engaged in trade at the other ports would be deprived of the same privileges which they would alike be entitled to (lit. it would not be in accordance with the rule granting equal benefits) the Yamên would remark that it appears that the words in the treaties "granting equal benefits" are applicable in the case as between foreign countries and China and not as between one port and another, as the condition of affairs at all ports are not the same, hence how can the same rule of

action

action apply?

Further in the Yamên's communication some time since, it was clearly stated that should after a trial of two years the regulation be found to work satisfactorily or not (with or without irregularities) the question of making necessary additions or alterations would then be considered. In regard to the special rules the question hereafter can be discussed.

In a word in regard to small steam vessels, if the U.S. Consuls in China are vested with authority to issue licenses the Yamên then requests that they issue them, but if their offices have no right to exercise such authority, then as to whether applications be made to the Chinese authorities or not for licenses is a matter

about

about which the merchants can please themselves. There can be no objection (offered on the part of the Yamên)

A necessary communication in reply addressed to H.E.

Charles Denby

" " "

Peking.

Copy.

Enclosure 3 in No 40.

No. 8/1885.

Legation of the United States.
Peking Nov. 16th 1885.

Your Imperial Highness and
Your Excellencies:

I have
had the honor to receive Y. I. H.
and Y. E. dispatch dated the
6th instant, written in answer
to my communication of the
28th of October, relating to the
regulations for steam launches.

Under the laws of the
United States a foreign built
vessel can not be registered or
licensed, but it is provided
that a citizen of the United
States who owns a ship may
procure the Consul to make a
record of the bill of sale in
his office, authenticate its
execution and deliver to the
citizen a certificate to that effect.

As

As it seems from Y.I.H. and Y.E. communication that the regulations sent me are intended only for such small steamers which possess no proof that they are foreign property I have directed the Consuls of the United States to inform the merchants of their nationality of the contents of the regulations as well as of your dispatch of the 6th instant, and to direct them to procure from the Consulate the necessary certificate that their steam launches are American property.

I have &c &c &c

(signed) Charles Denby

To I.H. the Prince
and H.E. the Minister
of the Foreign Office.

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No. 41.

Mr Everett
31

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 18th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Lekin tax on opium at Shanghai.

See Mr. Seward's No. 570, 21 Nov 1879. For. Rel. 1880 p. 167

Synopsis.

The collection of Lekin tax on opium, sold in foreign concession at Shanghai, resisted by the English. H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires requests Col. Denby to join in action against. His refusal based on the Opium clause in the Treaty proclaimed Oct. 6th 1881.

No. 41.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 18th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am preparing a report, in full, on the Lekin question, which will be transmitted as soon as finished. In the mean time there is one phase of this question which has lately acquired great prominence in Shanghai, and is worthy of mention. The collection of the Lekin tax on opium

opium is farmed out. The farmers have lately insisted that when opium is sold by a wholesale dealer to a retail dealer in Shanghai, it is subject to the payment of Lekin, though not sent out of the concession. The English resent this strenuously. Mr. O'Conor, Her British Majesty's Charge d'Affairs, sent me lately, all the papers referring to this practice and personally requested me to join with him in a protest against it. Although I recognized, abstractly, that this practice was not pernicious, I was not inclined to make a contest with the Yamen

I submit my action for the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Yamên on the Pekin tax as applied to opium. The Supplementary Treaty, between the United States and China, proclaimed October 5th 1881, provides that no citizen of the United States shall import opium into any of the open ports of China, or transport it from one open port to another open port, or buy or sell opium, in any of the open ports of China. This prohibition is extended to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, employed by them, and foreign vessels employed by them, and to vessels owned by citizens of the

the United States and employed by other persons. The benefits of the favored nation clause in existing treaties shall not be claimed by citizens of the United States as against the provisions of this treaty.

I therefore declined to raise any question with the Yamên affecting opium, it being a prohibited trade as between the United States and China. Mr O'Conor, afterwards, stated to me that he had overlooked the treaty, and agreed with me that I could take no part in his proposed protest.

Recd. Jany 18. 86
Ans. Jany 19

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 42.

Mr Lowell 15

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 21st 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Report on condition of archives.

Synopsis.
Archives complete. Method of making copies of correspondence and dispatches not in accordance with regulations. Desirable to retain present system for its excellence and for sake of uniformity.

No. 42.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 21st 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have, in accordance with section 1011, of the Diplomatic instructions, inspected the Archives and records of this Legation.

I find some irregularities in numbering the bound volumes containing official correspondence, but an

an examination of the contents shows that the papers regularly succeed each other, and therefore there must have been mistakes of the printer binder in numbering the bound volumes. It seems that the archives are complete.

In section 97 of the Instructions it is provided that a dispatch book should be kept into which are to be copied all official communications written by the Diplomatic Agent to the Department of State.

This has not hitherto been done. The practice is to prepare two copies of a dispatch

to

to the Department. One copy
is then copied in a letter
press book. That being the
original is sent to the Department.
The other copy is made on uniform
paper with the one sent and
after sufficient numbers have
accumulated they are bound
into volumes. This has been
the practice here. It is substantially
the same as if the original
were copied in a book. It has
the advantage of preserving an
exact and perfect copy and
enabling several Secretaries to
work at the same time. When
the Secretaries have completed a
copy it is put among the records
and preserved and bound. If
the

the original of lengthy dispatches had to be kept until copied there would be delay. Being desirous of obeying instructions literally I call the attention of the Department to this point. I have as yet made no change because from the earliest times the present system has prevailed and has worked well. We have bound volumes of all correspondence comparing exactly with the volumes on file in the Department. If the Department directs dispatches to be copied in a book instead of having the copies bound as now it will hereafter be done.

Such

Such a system now adopted would, however destroy the uniformity of the series without resulting benefit.

I have to make the same report with reference to the note book into which, according to the Instructions all official communications written by the Diplomatic Agent to the Government to which he is accredited are directed to be copied. The practice has been for the Minister to write the communication. This is then translated into Chinese by the Interpreter and the translation goes to the Yamên. The

Communication

communication is then bound into a volume when enough accumulate to make one. It is not copied in a book. I have so far continued this system which has been uniform here. If so directed this system will be abandoned and copies made in a book.

The same rule has prevailed as to letters, with regard to which the same remarks may be made.

The Passport Book has been regularly kept. The Miscellaneous Records have been conducted as above set out with reference to other correspondence.

A

A Register of letters received and sent has been regularly kept. I find that the Quarterly Account-current book in which shall be recorded the accounts of the Diplomatic Agent and the Legation accounts for contingencies has not been kept. The accounts are all contained in the archives but there has been no book devoted to this purpose. I have directed that hereafter this book be kept as prescribed.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 43.

Mr Everett
15

Legation of the United States.

Peking November 25th 1885.

2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack'd by No. & file.
JAN 15 1886

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Li Feng-pao, formerly Minister of China to Berlin, deprived of office. Decree enclosed.

One inclosure.

No. 43.

Legation of the United States
Peking, November 25th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
forward to you herewith a
decree, which appeared on
the 22nd instant, by which
Li Fung-pao, formerly Minister
of China to the Court of Berlin,
has been deprived of all his
titles and honors, and which
debars him from ever holding
office hereafter.

1/43

The

The reasons assigned for his punishment are not clearly set forth, but the statement that his conduct and actions "have been of a low and depraved nature", and that "he has been crafty and intriguing" show that his crime has, most likely, been dishonesty.

While Minister at Berlin he was commissioned by his Government to have built several large iron-clads. It is reported that the "Vulcan ship-building Co." of Stettin, the contractors, realized extremely large profits out of the work, as did also Li Hung-chao.

The

The punishment inflicted on Li Feng-pao is much resented by the German Legation, as he had received special marks of favor from the Imperial German Government before leaving Berlin, such as the Grand Cross of the order of the Red Eagle and a letter from the Crown Prince bidding him farewell.

Li Feng-pao was at one time a protegé of Li Hung-chang. It is probable that the latter withdrew his patronage on the return of the former from Germany.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inclosure
1. Decree of Nov. 22nd 1885.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

A decree published in the Manuscript Peking Gazette of November 22nd 1885.

Decree -

The conduct and actions of Li Ying Pao, an officer wearing the button of the 2nd rank, with the brevet title of Court Director of the 3rd grade, recorded for appointment to a Customs Tartai ship, have been of a low and depraved nature, he has been crafty and intriguing and on several occasions articles of impeachment have been presented

presented to us against
him. Let him therefore
be degraded and forever
prohibited from holding
office under Our Government.

Respect This."

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
15

No. 44.

2nd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
JAN 15 1886

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 27th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Enclose the Yamens reply to
the President's sentiments as
to Chang Yin Huan, Minister
to the United States.

One inclosure.

No. 44.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 27th 1885.

To the Honorable,

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I had the honor to transmit to the Yamên a copy of your dispatch No. 10 of the 24th September, relating to the Mission of Hon. Chang Yin Huan as Minister from China to the United States.

I enclose herewith a copy of the reply of His Imperial Highness and the Ministers.

1/44

The

The Prince and Ministers say that they have perused the communication with great satisfaction, that Mr Chang is a man of even and harmonious temperament, and is an accomplished diplomatist, and they express the hope that the Government of the United States will discuss all matters of business with him in a friendly spirit to the end that the friendly and cordial relations now existing between the Governments may be still more firmly cemented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Charles Denby

Inclosure.
1. Foreign Office to Col Denby
No 6/1885 Nov 20th 1885.

Copy-

Enclosure 1 in No. 44

No 6/1885

The Foreign Office to
Col. Denby.

Peking, November 20th, 1885.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 13th
of November the Prince and
Ministers had the honor to
receive Your Excellency's
dispatch wherein you state
that you had received an
official communication from
the Secretary of State to the
effect that the President of
the United States had directed
him to say that he will be
glad to receive Mr. Chang
Yin Huan in his official
capacity and entertains no
doubt that the amicable
relations which have uniformly
existed between the United
States and China under his
predecessors will be cordially
maintained

maintained and fostered in the person of the new Minister.

The Prince and Ministers desire to say that they have perused Your Excellency's dispatch with great satisfaction and pleasure, (and would further observe) that Mr. Chang is a man of even and harmonious temperament; he is a competent officer and understands transacting business, and all questions of an International nature which arise he will certainly be able to thoroughly understand them and render satisfactory assistance in effecting a settlement of them.

The Prince and Ministers hope that your Honorable Government will discuss matters of business with Mr. Chang in an amicable and friendly spirit to the end

That

that the friendly and cordial relations which now exist between the two Governments may be still more firmly cemented.

As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers send this communication in reply and beg that Your Excellency will transmit its contents to the Honorable Secretary of State.

A necessary communication in reply addressed to

His Excellency

Charles Denby

" " "

Peking.

No 145.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED

No Enclosure

15

Legation of the United States.

Peking, November 27th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Observance of Thanksgiving

Day at the American

Legation at Peking.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 45.

Mr Lincoln
15

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 27th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Observance of Thanksgiving
Day at the American
Legation at Peking.

No. 45.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, November 27th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that yesterday being Thanksgiving Day all the American Missionaries and their families were, by special invitation, present at this Legation. Divine service was conducted by Rev. Henry Blodgett, of the Congregational Church, who is

is the oldest Missionary in Peking. There were prayer, singing of hymns, and a sermon by Dr. Blodgett. There was much good feeling expressed in the prayer and sermons towards the Administration of the Government of the United States, as well as in private conversation. After the religious services and a few remarks by myself, the company was entertained by me at a Thanksgiving dinner, when the greatest good feeling prevailed.

My remarks were in substance as follows -

"Ladies

"Ladies and gentlemen, I
"desire to express to you the
"great pleasure which the
"members of this Legation,
"my family, and myself,
"feel in welcoming you to
"the Legation of the United
"States. Nothing certainly can
"be more delightful to an
"American in a foreign
"land than to take part
"in the friendly greetings
"and the religious observances
"appropriate to this peculiarly
"American Anniversary, this
"day of thanksgiving. This
"occasion comes to us with
"many thronging memories
"of our beloved Country. The
"dear

"hear the Church bells across
"the Pacific, we see the smiling
"faces of our kinsmen, friends
"and neighbors, wending their
"way to the house of God, we
"hear the old hymns sung
"there as well as here today,
"we see the family reunions
"around the parental board,
"and over all and above all
"we recognize the great blessings
"of Christian civilization. It
"were idle for me in this
"presence to discourse on the
"beauty the glory and the
"grandeur of a civilization
"based, as ours is, on the pure
"doctrines of the Bible. You
"have given your lives in
voluntary

"voluntary exile to the
"teaching of these doctrines,
"and then nothing that I
"could say which would
"add to your knowledge.
"Some of you devote yourselves
"to spiritual teaching, some
"to the instruction of the
"ignorant, some to the feeding
"of the poor, and the healing
"of the sick. I beg leave to
"express my profound respect
"for these various callings.

"I can not today
"spread before you the
"enormous turkeys, the succulent
"oysters, the pumpkin pies
"which grace the tables of
"our fellow-citizens at home,

but

"but I can and will
"season the modest repast,
"to which I now invite you,
"with a real cordial American
"welcome."

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

/

No. 15

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 28. 1885.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate salary account for 3rd
quarter 1885.

Inclosed

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 28. 1885.

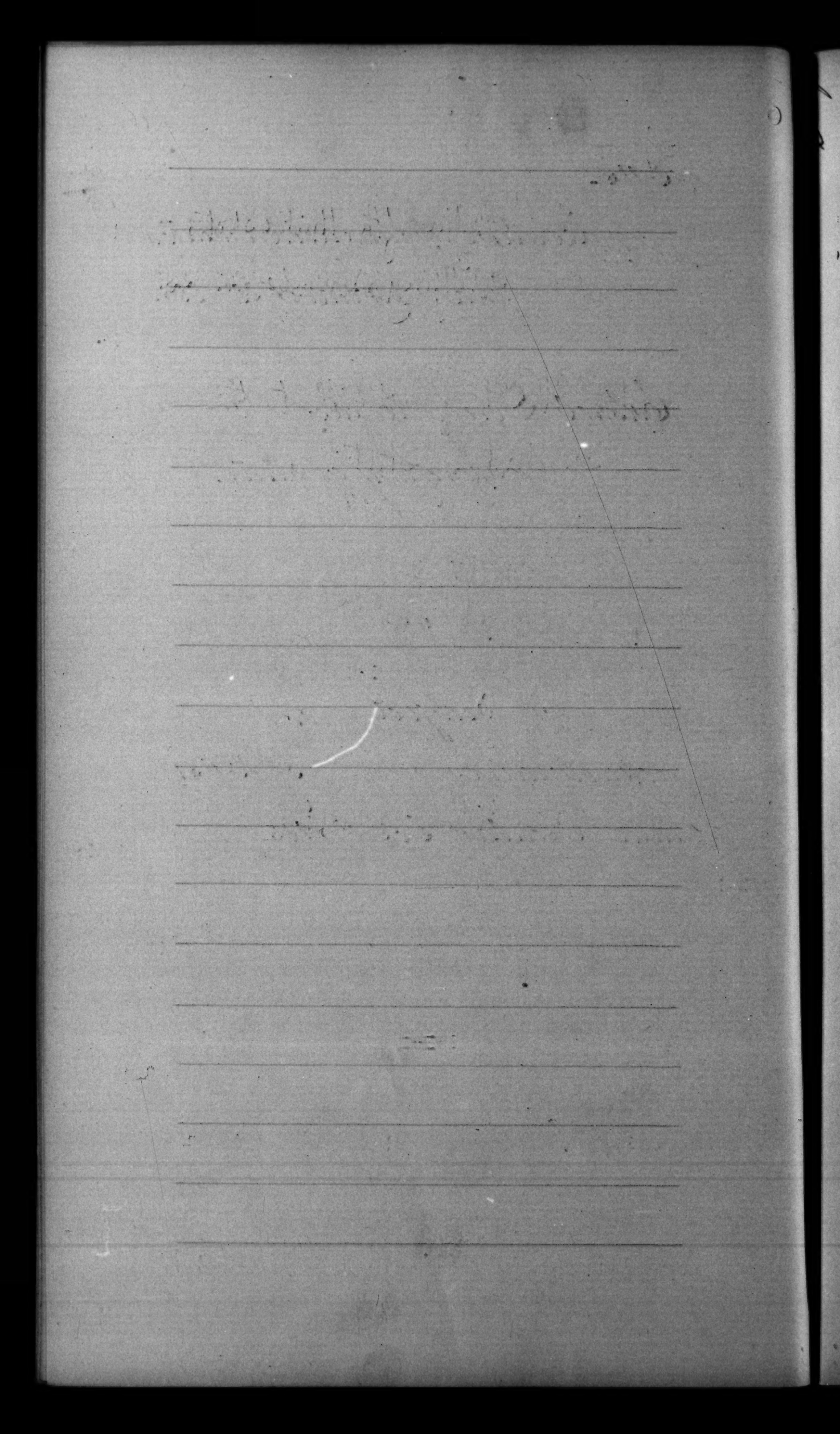
The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you herewith the duplicate of my salary account for the quarter ending September 30, 1885. 1/.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Secretary of Legation.

Inclosure.
1- Salary account as above.



file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 116.

Legation of the United States,
Peking November 28th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of No. 451
and Circular Oct. 1st 1885.

No. 46.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 28th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 451 under date September 4th last, addressed to Mr. Smithers, also your circular of Oct 1st 1885.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

file

No. 47

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. + file.
FEB 2 1886

Legation of the United States.

Peking December 1st 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

General James H. Wilson's
arrival at Peking.

No. 47.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 1st 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Lieut. James H. Wilson arrived at Peking the 25th. day of this month. He presented your circular letter of introduction addressed to the Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad. Having known Lieut. Wilson very favorably for many years in

in the west, when he was engaged in great railroad enterprises, and having met him also in New York, and knowing his distinguished record as a military and civil engineer, and as a commander of troops during the war of the rebellion, it afforded me great pleasure to receive and entertain him at the Legation.

His coming to the country at this time, in the interest of American enterprise, skill and capital, was a practical step which was exceedingly well timed, and I understand that he has made

made much progress towards the inauguration of Railroad building in China. But as no arrangements have yet been agreed upon, I can not report more definitely at present.

I take it for granted, however, that it is the wish of the Department that I should actively assist, as far as my duties as a diplomatic officer will enable and justify me, to promote in China such legitimate enterprises as will directly tend to benefit the trade and manufacturing interests of our country. Our manufactures

of

of railway rolling stock and machinery are especially well qualified, and should exert themselves to take and keep the lead over the manufacturers of other countries, in supplying the demand there certainly will be when this Great Empire begins in earnest to introduce railways. The field of operations is a vast one, and the subject is now engaging the serious attention of the Imperial Chinese Government through the efforts of that great statesman and patron of progress the Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

I took early opportunity after I heard of Genl Wilson's visit

visit to China to commend him to the Viceroy, and, I am happy to report, the Viceroy afterwards received the General most cordially and has reposed in him a measure of confidence which promises well for the future.

I also took great pleasure in introducing Genl Wilson to my colleagues of the Diplomatic Body, who have nearly all entertained him, and I called with him on the Yamên. This was simply a courtesy and no business was discussed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr. Everett
3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 48.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 2nd 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Acts as an interesting
review of the situation
FEB 2 1886 Feby 4.86 cirls.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Movements of the French in
Tong King.

No. 48.

Legation of the United States.

Peking December 2nd 1885.

To the Honorable,

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Recent advices received from Paris seem to indicate that the French Government is anxious to restrict as much as is possible its military operations in Tonkin, and reports are current that a complete evacuation of the country may soon be decided upon.

The

The pirates, who infested
Tsing Kiang, and against whom
the Trench operations were
originally directed, have
reappeared everywhere.

From a letter, dated
Kaphang November 8th, which
has been published in the
Shanghai Courier, I quote the
following lines. "The pirates
"have proved a terrible trouble
"for a long time past. Although
"General de Négrier, with the
"second division, has been stationed
"here, he has been unable to
"prevent these scoundrels from
"infesting the town on all
"sides, and committing murder
"and robberies innumerable.

So

"So rife has piracy become
"that a journey from here to
"Hanoi, or to any of the other
"towns, can only be undertaken
"at great risk."

The recent rising in Annam has been of a much more serious nature than was at first thought. The Catholic Mission of Eastern Cochin China alone sustained the following loss of life and property, which I gather from a letter of Bishop Cambbike under date 25th October. Murdered 9 French Missionaries, 7 native priests, 60 catechists, 270 Annamite Nuns, about 24000 converts. Burned down

266 churches, 17 orphanages, 10 convents, 4 agricultural schools, 2 seminaries, 1 printing office, 1 bishop's house.

As to the commercial advantages which France expected to derive, by the opening of the Red River and a short route to South Western China, they are of course relegated to the far future. What business there is, is in the hands of Chinese and Yunan house and it is unimportant.

It is highly probable that China may adopt a system of dilatory negotiations about the treaty of commerce, with

with the newly arrived French
Plenipotentiary Monsieur
George Cogordan, and that
in the meanwhile circumstances
may so favor her that she
will be able to resume her
position, in perhaps even an
improved condition, as
sovereign of Tonking and
thus avoid having to make
any commercial concession
to France.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Everett
22

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 3. 1885.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Forwarding certificate of sale of draft for loss by exchange on salary for 1884, omitted in former despatch.

WM

One Inclosure.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, December 3, 1885

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch to the Department of State under date of February 2. 1885, forwarding my account for loss by exchange on salary drafts for 1884, and also in my despatch of February 23. 1885, forwarding the duplicate of the same account, I inadvertently omitted to endorse the certificate of sale of my draft furnished by the

Bankers

Bankers.

1/. I enclose herewith in duplicate the certificate of sale of the above mentioned draft, and beg that they may be attached to my several despatches on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill
Secretary of Legation.

Inclosure.
1 - Voucher in duplicate.

Mr. Everett

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 49.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 3rd 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. + file.
FEB 2 1886

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

~~29 Dec 1885~~

Subject.

Affairs in Port Hamilton and Corea.

Synopsis.

Rumors of English evacuation of Port Hamilton denied on good authority. Russian treaty with Corea ratified. Von Mollendorf recovering his authority. Corean Customs in charge of Mr. Merrill an American. China asserting her authority in Corea.

No. 49.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 3rd 1885.

To the Honorable,

Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Rumors have been rife of late of the proposed abandonment by Great Britain of its last colonial acquisition Port Hamilton.

H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires has informed me that there is nothing true in these reports, and that England would never abandon such an important

important station.

Many important works have been executed at Port Hamilton, and I gather from a recent Shanghai newspaper that five forts, six sheds for barracks and five storehouses have been built and that 1280 troops are actually stationed on the island. The natives are being employed in filling up the eastern coast on which to build a pier.

From Corea we have received news of the ratification of the Russian treaty and of the desire of France and Austria to obtain treaties with that country

country. The question of toleration and protection to Roman Catholics, which France will undoubtedly insist upon, will unquestionably occasion a considerable struggle. . . . . .

Mr. von Mullendorf, the late foreign adviser and Director General of Customs in Corea, of whose overthrow the Department has been informed, is still at Seoul, and it has been repeatedly asserted of late that he was likely to regain some of his authority through the influence of the Tai Wen Kun and the Russian Government. It is

a

a significant fact that the Emperor of Russia has recently conferred on M. von Mollendorf the decoration of the order of St Anne.

In the meanwhile the management of the Corean Customs has been intrusted to an American, Mr. Merill, who belongs to the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, which pays him in the position he now holds.

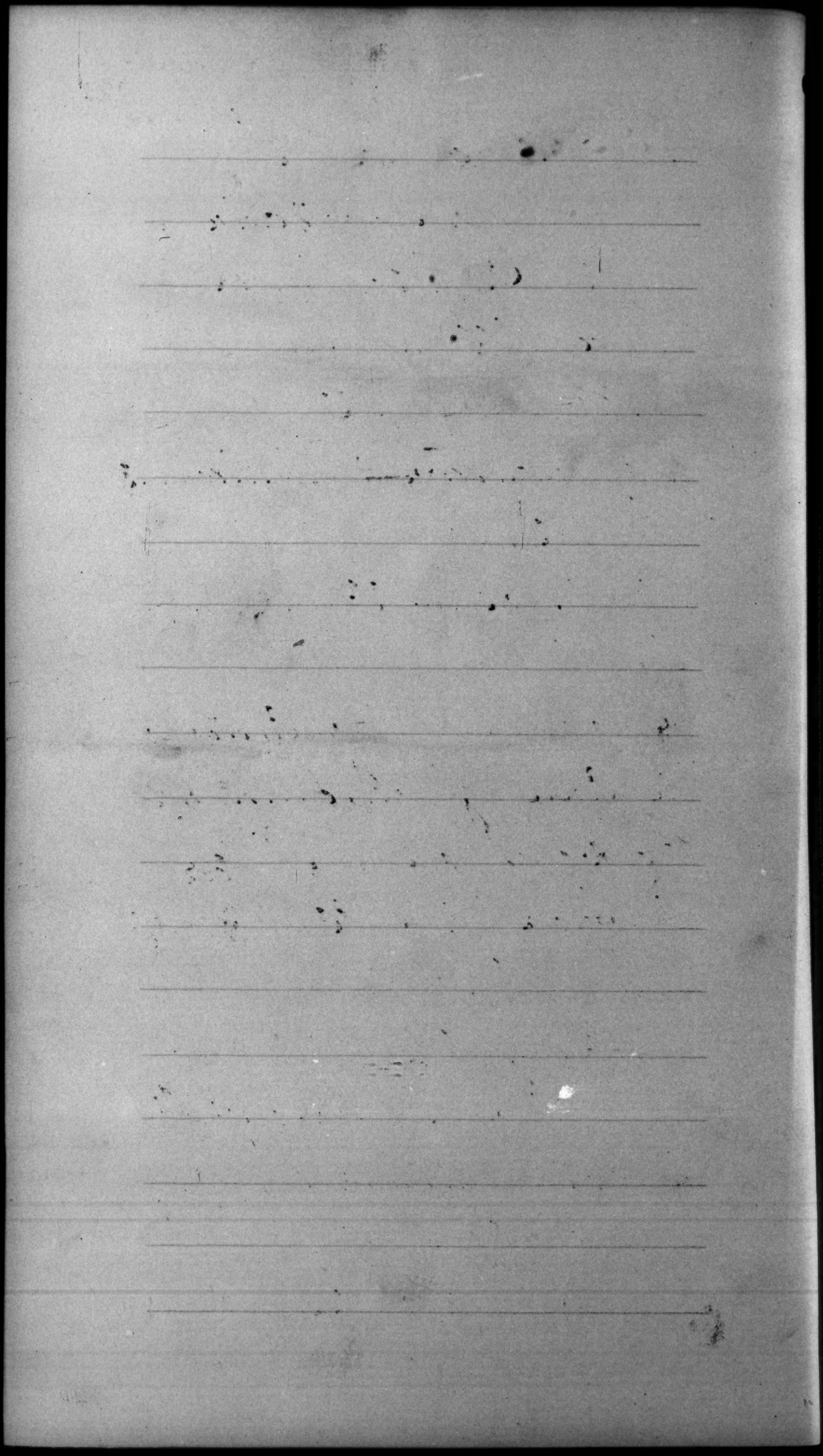
China is strenuously endeavoring to reassert her authority in Corea and to reduce that country to the state of a Chinese province. She controls the Corean Customs, holds

holds the appointment of
foreign adviser to the king
which has not yet been
conferred and it is now
reported that, notwithstanding
the recent treaty with Japan,
a considerable body of Chinese
troops is shortly expected to
arrive in Corea.

I have the honor to
be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED

No 50.

Mr Frelinghuysen
Mr Everett
22

One enclosure.

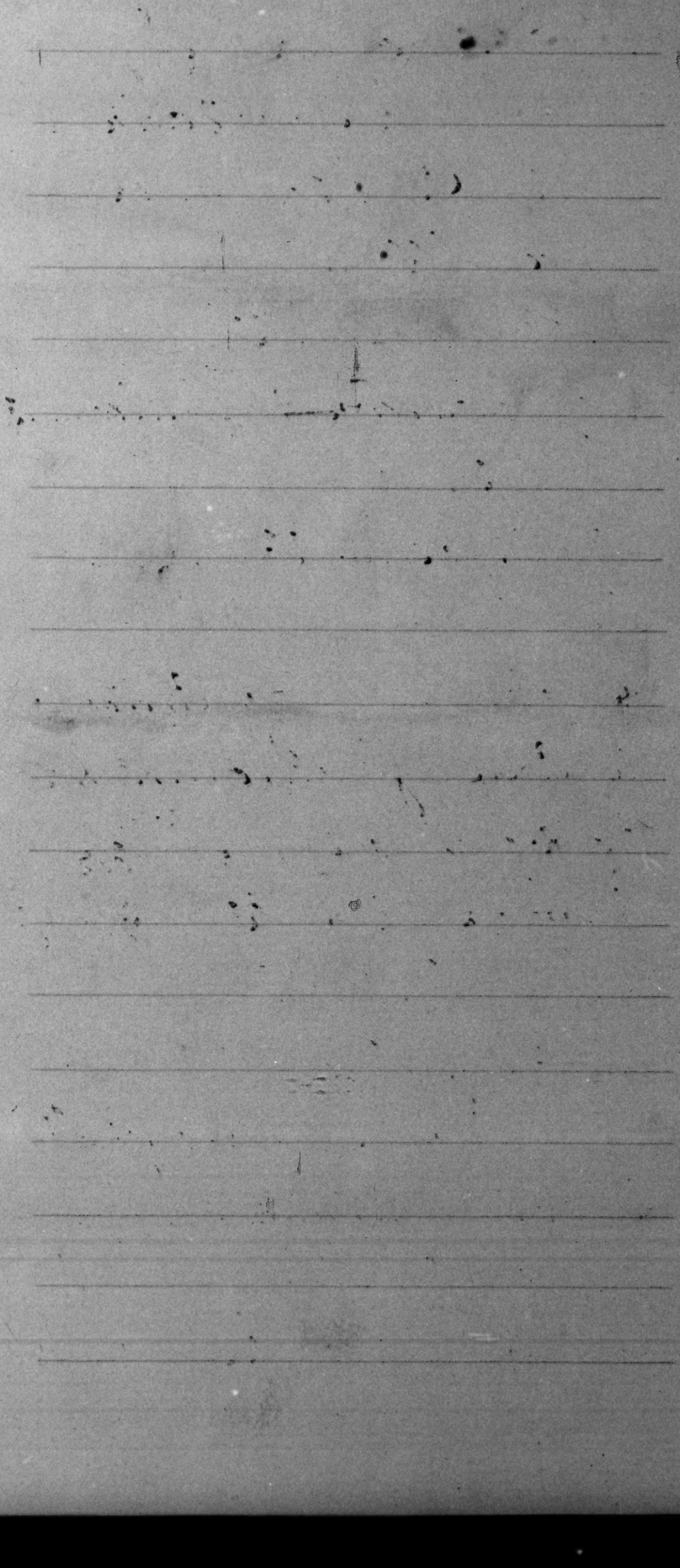
Legation of the United States

Peking, December 7th 1885

W. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Transmits duplicate
Telegram Account
for October 1885.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED

Mr Everett

22

No 50. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking, December 7th 1885

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Translation duplicate

Telegram Account

for October 1885.

No 50 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, December 7th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a duplicate statement of the account of official telegrams of this Legation, for the month of October 1885.

1/50

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure
1. Account as above.

Telegram

Bayard

Washington

Arrived

Daily

Peking, September 20th 1885

Shanghai July 6th 1885

Rockhill

Peking.

Britain mail leave

saturday

Smithers

Telegram:

Bayard

Washington

Furniture northern, ask
authority spend 2000
dollars.

Denby

Peking, october 1st 1885.

Mr. Everett
4

Annex as per Mr's Report No. 199

No. 51.

Acted as per draft dated Feby 5 1886 Circle

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 22 1886
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, December 7th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Claim of Mr. Hopkins against Chinese Government.

Synopsis.

Claim submitted to Department as per Instructions Sec. 134. Statement - Mr. Hopkins an American Citizen at Shanghai bought ½ interest in wreck of British Steamer "Posang." At request of owner China sends war-vessel to guard wreck. During temporary absence of war-vessel wreck is looted and destroyed Mr. Denby represents China not liable by right or treaty. Asks instructions accordingly.

No. 51.

Legation of the United States.
Peking December 7th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have received from Mr. George Gilbert Hopkins, who is an American citizen now residing at Shanghai, the statement of a claim against the Chinese Government. He sends me a petition that I will present his claim to the Tsung-li Yamên

Yamen.

The 131st Section of Diplomatic Instructions provides that "If the claim is founded "on contract, they (Diplomatic "Agents) will in no event "interfere without specific "instructions to do so. If it is "founded in tort they will "as a general rule seek "previous instructions before "interfering" &c.

In obedience to this instruction I submit the substance of this claim and ask your orders as to whether it shall be presented or not.

The claim and the papers connected therewith embodying the

the evidence with lengthy newspaper clippings cover hundreds of pages. I present simply an abstract as the labor of copying would be enormous and would serve no good purpose.

1. The petition states that the British Steam Ship "Pozaug", on the 27th of May 1881, while on a voyage from Swatow to Shanghai struck on the rocks near the Tides Islands, and was beached to prevent her sinking.

2. The passengers, crew and treasure were saved by the steamer "Kochow" May 28th. The Master and some Officers remained

remained at the wreck, when the Marine Superintendent of the owners joined them with other persons sent to assist in salvage.

3. During the afternoon of 28th May some fishermen came and stripped the saloon of movables, but were eventually driven off.

4. On the 30th May the British Steamer "Espoir" arrived at the wreck and stayed by the wreck and protected it until the 3rd day of June when she left.

5. The British Consul General wrote to the Taotai at Shanghai to ask that the wreck be protected

protected. He sent directions to the Master at Ningpo. This gentleman sent the Chinese Gunboat "Yuen Kuai" to the wreck. She arrived there June 3rd, before the "Esprit" left, and remained at the wreck until about the 6th of June when a Chinese War Junk relieved her.

6. Salving went on by the owners until June 6th. Then the Marine Superintendent and his assistant left. There remained on the wreck two officers, Mitchell, the Second Officer, and Frazar, the Third Engineer.

7. After the 18th June the owners made

made no further effort at salvage. On the 12th June they advertised the wreck for sale the 14th June, stating that some of the officers of the Steamer and a Chinese Gun-boat were at the wreck.

8. When the sale was advertised the engines, boilers, winches and steam gear were in order, the side ports and cargo ports were closed and water tight. There was considerable property on the steamer, and there was a possibility of getting the vessel off.

9. On the 14th June the vessel, her cargo and stores were sold and bought by the petitioner and

and four Chinese, the petitioner having one fifth interest.

10. The petitioner in making the purchase relied on the representations made by the owner that the Gun-boat was protecting the wreck.

11. The petitioner engaged the services of a steamer the "Hill of the Wind" and proceeded to the wreck.

12. On the arrival at the wreck it was discovered that the War Junk had left. The Steamer had been gutted, the engines smashed, pipes cut and destroyed, port and head lights broken

open

open and the water running into the vessel.

13. The petitioner recovered only about Taels one hundred in value in sandal wood and abandoned the wreck.

14. The condition of the wreck was owing to the nuisance and neglect of the war-Junk.

15. During the night of June 16th the crew of the War-Junk looted from the wreck.

16. The larger War-Junk left the 12th of June, the smaller left the 13th June but returned the 14th.

17. The destruction complained of occured on the 13th June after the war Junk left and before

before it returned on the morning of the 11th June."

18. The War-Junk on June 11th drove off the fishermen who were loading the wreck. The two officers of the ship left with the War-Junk because it refused to stay.

19. The plundering continued until the petitioner arrived June 15th

20. Petitioner on the 25th June addressed Mr. Consul Stevens at Ningpo stating his case and asking redress. Mr. Stevens made complaint to the local Chinese authorities but no effective means were used to recover the property

for

or to punish the theives.

21. Petitioner in July employed native detectives to search out the matter but their efforts were fruitless.

22. After a lengthy correspondence the Taotai on the 2nd of Feb. 1885 declined to pay the claim.

23. It is claimed that the value of the cargo remaining on the ship June 13th was Taels 36.575.

24. The value of pictures was Taels 10.200.

25. The original cost of the Prang was Taels 128.000.

26. The purchase price of the wreck paid by petitioner and the

the expenses he was put to were Taels 12.070. He claims one fifth thereof. being Taels 2414.

In the various communications between the Taotai and Mr. Stevens the Taotai disputes many of the facts. He also, with some pertinence argues that after the smaller Gunboat left taking the two officers aboard, the owners, when the Gunboat arrived at Sleep Island, gave the officers of the Gunboat, a check for $100.00. He claims that they would not have done this if the Gunboat had failed in duty.

On

On these facts I respectfully submit the following remarks.

It can not be expected, that a Diplomatic Agent should undertake, when a claim is presented, to decide, ex parte, questions of fact. The real question must necessarily be - is there a prima facie case presented? The facts adduced by the Chinese Government may defeat the prima facie case. But the Diplomatic Agent can not adjudicate the case. He can only determine whether in the facts presented to him in the first instance there seems probable ground

of

of recovery.

Taking the claim then as Mr. Hopkins presents it has he a good cause of action against the Chinese Government? The liability of one nation to a citizen of another for any tort must depend either on some principle of national obligation, or on some treaty stipulation. I know of no principle of national obligation which could require a Government to make good to a citizen of another the plundering of a wreck by fishermen or others on its coast.

H

It remains to be seen whether there is any treaty stipulation which binds China to pay such damages. The 26th Article of the Treaty of 1844 (Page 138 of Treaties and Conventions) and the 13th Article of the Treaty of 1858 (page 109 of Treaties and Conventions) are substantially the same. Mr. Hopkins claim must rest on them if anywhere.

The last Article quoted reads as follows- "If the "merchant vessels of the "United States while within "the waters over which the "Chinese Government exercises

Jurisdiction

"jurisdiction be plundered by
"robbers or pirates, then the
"Chinese local authorities
"civil and military, on
"receiving information thereof
"shall arrest the said robbers
"or pirates and punish them
"according to law, and shall
"cause all the property which
"can be recovered to be restored
"to the owners or placed in
"the hands of the Consul. If,
"by reason of the extent of
"territory and numerous
"population of China it shall
"in any case happen that
"the robbers can not be
"apprehended and the property
"only in part recovered, the
Chinese

"Chinese Government shall
"not make indemnity for the
"goods lost; but if it shall be
"proved that the local authorities
"have been in collusion with
"the robbers the same shall
"be communicated to the
"supreme authorities by —
"memorializing the throne
"and there officers shall be
"severely punished and their
"property confiscated to pay
"the losses."

But it is to be observed that the "Perang" was a British vessel. By its terms, therefore, the treaty stipulation has no bearing on the question at issue. It is to be observed

further

further that the Chinese Government expressly stipulates that it shall not be liable to pay damages on account of the wrongs mentioned. It is to be further observed that Mr. Hopkins bought the interest he claims in the wreck the 15th June, and that by his own statement the wrongs he complains of were done before he had any interest in the vessel. If the owners of the wreck made any false representations whereby he was injured his remedy is against them. If at a distance from the wreck he bought, on speculation, the property

property, and there was no
fraud in the sale, and by
reason of his want of
knowledge of the condition
of the property it turns
out to be less valuable
than he supposed it to be,
he has no remedy against
any person. It may be that if
the War Junk had remained
at the wreck the injury
complained of would not
have occurred. But China
was under no obligation to
Mr. Hopkins -- he had no
interest in the property.
The Department, I think, will
not adopt the doctrine of
subrogation, and hold
that

that the purchaser at the sale is subrogated to all the rights of the former owner, and having brought a law suit, is enabled to substitute the United States as plaintiff and have it fight the battles of citizens of other nationalities. This would result in the assignment of all species of claims and in continual prosecutions in which we would be involved for the benefit of the people of other nations. The doctrine of assignments is carried to a great extent in our State Codes. Any species of cause may be assigned and

and the assignee may sue
in his own name and
recover. But our Code here
is the Treaties, and I do
not find in them that a
cause of action arising out
of a contract or tort in
favor of the citizen of one
Government may be assigned
to a citizen of the United
States and prosecuted for
his benefit. My conclusion
therefore is that I should
be directed to inform Mr.
Hopkins that this Government
refuses to interfere in his
claim. Possibly his four
Chinese partners may obtain
redress from their own
Government

Government and he would
under the law share the
benefit.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

111

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1886
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No. 52.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 18 1886

Legation of the United States
Peking, December 8th, 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Extract from Chinese News-
paper "Shun-pao" on the
Wyoming Riots enclosed.

One inclosure-

No. 52.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 8th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
forward to you herewith a
translation, from one of the
leading Chinese Newspapers, at Shanghai
the "Shun-pao", on the recent
anti-Chinese riots in Wyoming.
The conclusions of the writer
are that, in view of the
persistent opposition which
Chinese meet with in the
United

1/52

United States, they should leave them and go to a country where land is extensive and men are few, where business abounds and men are rare. Sarawak is the Eldorado to which the Author invites his countrymen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Inclosures-
1. The Wyoming riots. Shanghai Courier, Nov 27th, 1885.

Enclosure 1 in No. 52.

THE WYOMING RIOTS.

(*Translated from the "Shen-Pao."*)

It is said in the Book of History "Yu (the Great) strenuously urged the people to exchange what they had for what they had not." The odes say "Let us go to that happy land," both extracts showing that the ancients thoroughly understood, and were resolved to enforce, the precept 'Treat kindly the men from afar.' Kindly behaviour towards homeless emigrants is a sentiment that one would imagine was universal, and was confined to no race or country; but the inhabitants of Wyoming seem destitute of it.

The gold mines in California originally attracted men eager for wealth from all over the world to wash for gold. Labour, however, was very dear, so Chinese, whose wages were small, and who were more industrious than the local people, were gladly employed by the rich, and conferred not an injury but a benefit on California. The labouring classes, however, took quite another view of the matter; treated the Chinese with contumely, kicked and struck them, and did their best to expel them. Matters got to such a pass, that on the arrival of steamers from China, the Chinese on board had to submit to an examination, and all found with pock marks were refused permission to land, on the ground they were infectious and might spread the small-pox. Now this panic about contagion was not real: it was really done to insult the Chinese, and to prevent their arrival. The Government of the United States, pressed on the one hand by their own people, and hampered on the other by existing Treaties with China, sent a special envoy to China. A fresh Treaty was then negotiated, placing a limit on the number of Chinese arrivals from China. We however have never heard any limit has been placed on the number of American arrivals (missionaries for instance) coming to China, nor do we know of any limit being placed on Chinese arrivals in any other country in the world. It was indeed asserted it was not wished to look down on Chinese; but in reality it was a fresh insult to the Chinese, even greater than the insult of examining for small-pox. Why do not Chinese go elsewhere and abandon their former road, instead of continuing to go to this Wyoming where they are killed and beaten? But there were coal mines in that neighbourhood, local rates of wages were very high, and the mine-owners hired Chinese. But the local people regarded the Chinese as interlopers poaching on their fields, poured all their wrath on the Chinese, plundered them, set fire to their houses and quite destroyed them, killing some score of Chinese. Those who were driven off suffered terribly from exposure, and had it not been for the protection afforded by the soldiers sent by local authorities none would have been saved. Why were these people of Wyoming so fierce and cruel? Each Chinese labourer supplanted a native labourer, but it was not Chinese employers who called in the Chinese but American employers. Chinese labour is cheap; Chinese live economically, and getting enough they do not dare to ask more; there is no intention to lessen the value of local labour. It is with the employers the labourers should argue; if they won't listen, petition the Government to do something; and if the Government won't enquire then the employers must dismiss Chinese for natives and no longer employ the former. But suddenly to behave in so outrageous a manner is to disgrace their country and to court comment from other nations on one hand, and on the other to deprive the mines of the benefit of cheap labour: and the labourers are brought within the meshes of the law, they get a bad name for giving no help and though they may disavow any responsibility, they might at least show some pity to the Chinese. But the world is large, and steamers trading with China are many; those eager for wealth can they not go elsewhere? But for the sake of gold in California men will risk their lives, though during these many years we have never heard any returning enriched to China. Why run such risks to get rich? and why cross the ocean for this purpose when association with men so cruel and fierce is necessary? Yet it is not easy for Chinese to leave America. Those who loved their homes would never have left to go elsewhere. But those in America are those who had fixed their hearts on going abroad in spite of all difficulties. Originally they had no stake in their own home, and were obliged to leave to relieve their own wretchedness. Not only have they however not done this, but they have, as it were, burnt their own homes; where they live they are not wanted, and they have no longer any desire to return to their native home. If China liked to go to the expense she might send a ship for them, but they are too numerous. What could they do in China? They left it for other countries to better themselves; but not having bettered themselves will they consent to return? Where are they to go then? We are of opinion Chinese should chose a country where land is extensive and men are few; where business abounds and men are rare. Natives and Chinese will then both be few. Sarawak answers this description. Since the country has been opened to cultivation labour has been in request, and the natives being few, no jealousy will be felt towards the Chinese. Will the Chinese in the U. S. go there? If they will they will at once escape cruel treatment in America, and also gratify their desire to seek wealth abroad and wash away their sense of injury. We recommend them to Chinese Sarawak: for self protection they should leave America, to remain there will be a wilful desire for calamities, and a seat in the midst of thorns when they can escape if they wish.

file

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by Mr. to file
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Gw Everett
19

No. 53.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 10th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
The gradual loss by China
of her outlying dependencies.

Synopsis.
As China loses her buttresses she
must find strength within or
submit to disintegration. The
logic of events is that she will
build railroads and adopt other
western ideas of progress. There is
nothing decided in the Railroad
question.

No. 53.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 15th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The Department has no doubt already seen that the King of Burmah has surrendered to the British and been deported to Calcutta. This probably means the annexation of that province to English territory. Thus by degrees China is ceasing to be the "Middle

"Middle Kingdom". Her policy
of hemming herself in with
dependencies is being
annihilated by the course
of events. A process of
disintegration has set in.
The great wall built in
the second century before
Christ by the Emperor
Tsin Shih Huang has
crumbled. France claims
Tonquin, and Burmah is
to be a new channel of trade
in and out of Yunnan. To
the north and northwest
Russian territory is contiguous.
Here still remains Hubet,
impenetrable as yet to the
outer world. But there was
here

here for several weeks an
Indian official, Mr. Macaulay,
whose mission was understood
to be to open up trade
relations between India and
Hubei. With the disappearance
of the neutral zones which
have surrounded China
a new policy must be
adopted. Losing her —
buttresses, which have kept
her secure, she must find
her strength, if anywhere,
from within. Her best
intellects, like the educated
Hao, understand the problem
and the dilemma, —
disintegration, or the adoption
of the progress of Western
Nations

Nations. It is understood here that the German Minister has written a memorial against the building of Railroads. I take it as true that this does not represent his real sentiments, but he fears the success of the efforts being made by Americans to control the building of Railroads. I shall report immediately any definite action in which Americans are interested. At present nothing has been decided.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Herald (N.Y.) Weekly Edition Post. weekly. 1886. June. 1886. Nos. 54. 30.

F.R.Y. acked. Feby 23.86 ans'd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 18 1886 RECEIVED.

Mr Thornett 19

Legation of the United States.

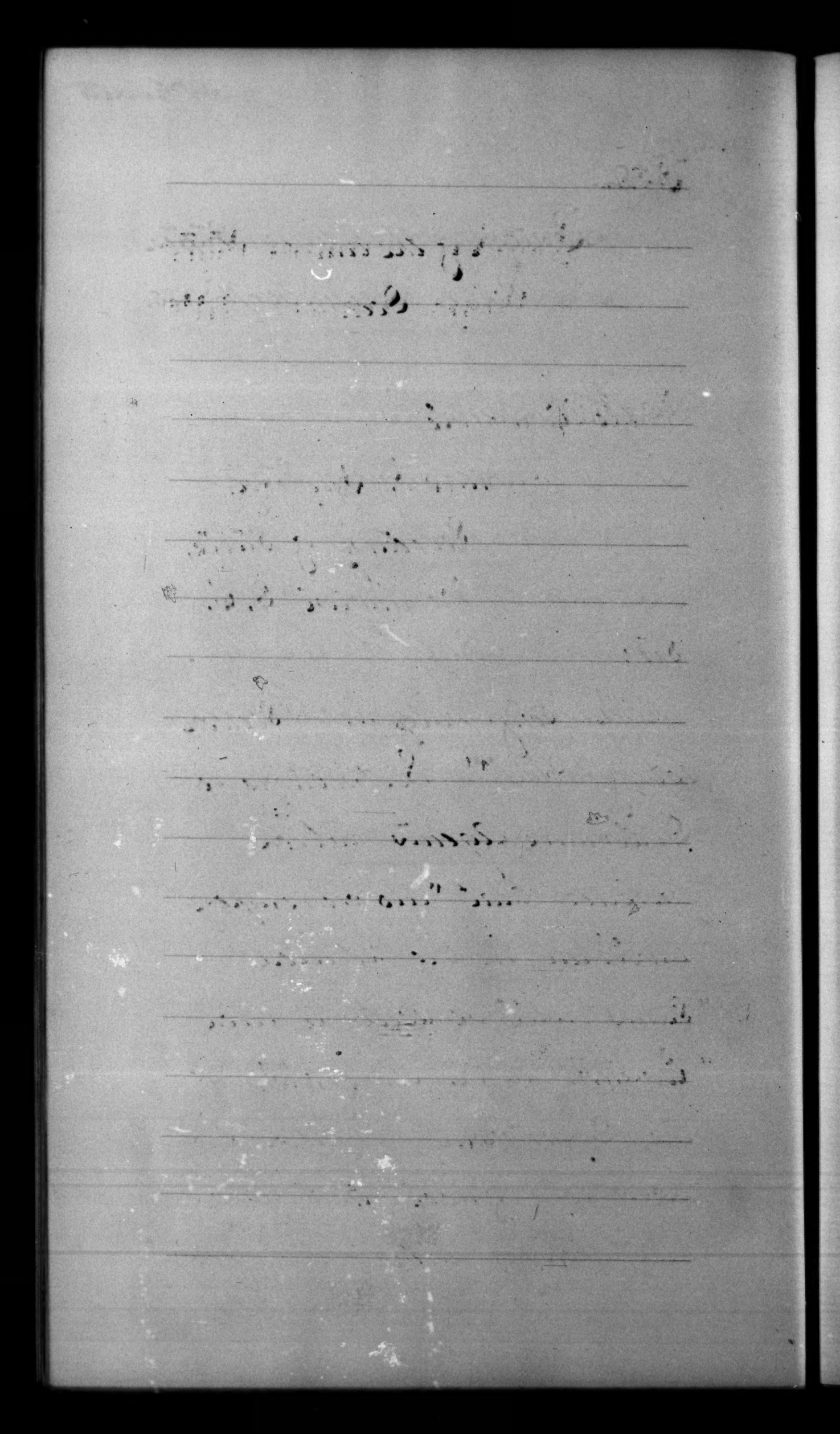
Peking December 11th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Requests two newspapers as per Instructions Sec. 208.



No. 54.

Legation of the United States
Peking, December 11th 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

In conformity with Section 208 of Personal Instructions to Diplomatic Agents which provides that "two newspapers "published in the United "States will be sent to each "Legation in the discretion of "the Department", I have the honor to request that you will open a subscription for this

this Legation to the "Weekly New York Herald" and a weekly Washington paper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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File

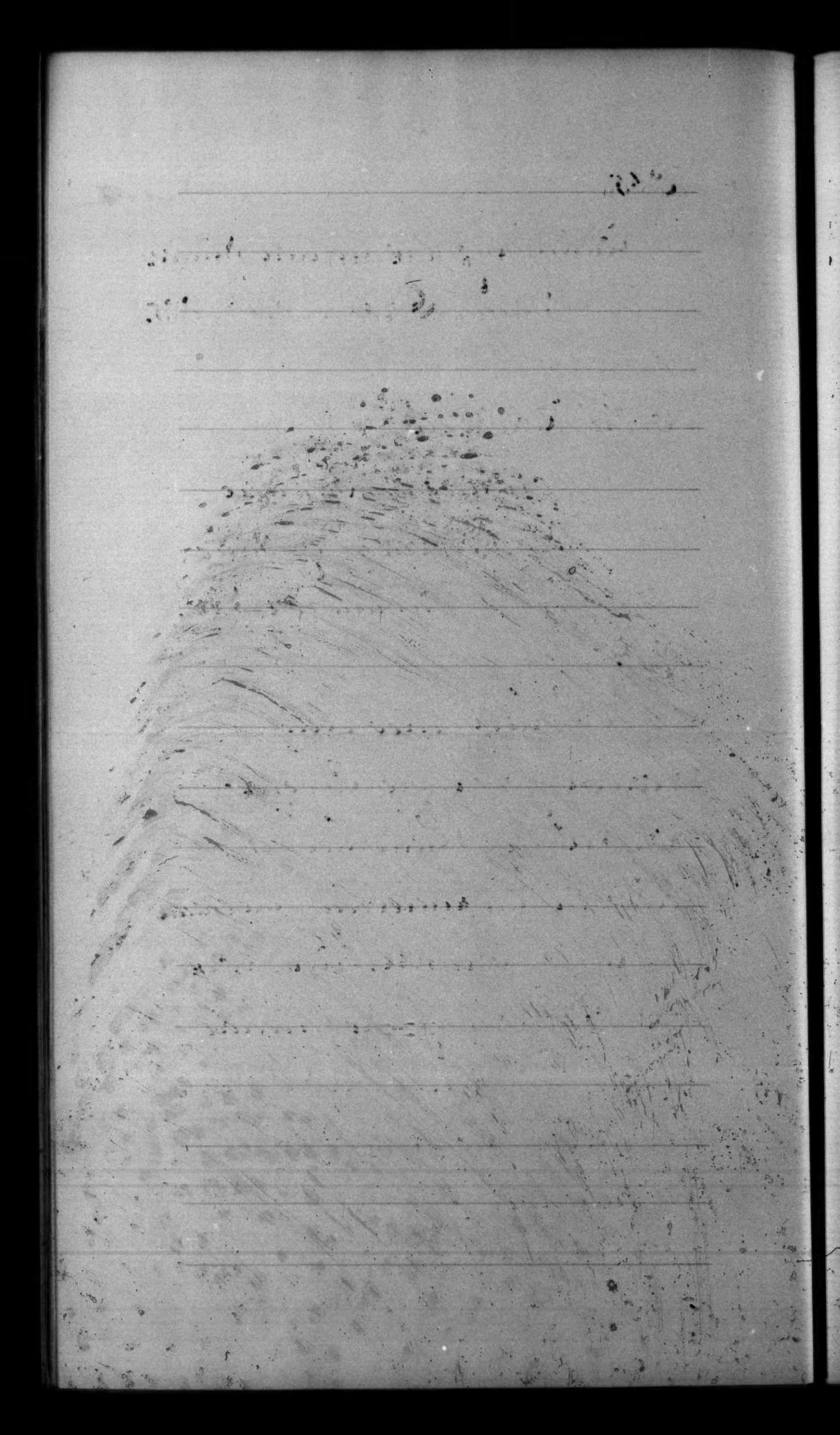
No. 55.

Mr Everett

Legation of the United States.
Peking December 17th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
The death of Vice President
Hendricks.



No. 55.

Legation of the United States.
Peking. December 11th 1885.

To the Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have this day received from the Consul-General at Shanghai a telegram announcing the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. This unexpected news has filled me with the profoundest sorrow. I immediately conveyed the intelligence

intelligence to my colleagues of the Diplomatic Body.

As a mark of respect to the memory of this great and good man I directed that the flags of this Legation and of the Consulates be kept at half mast for seven days.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Mr Everett

3rd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by no. of file.
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tistics for use of -
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No. 56.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 15th 1885.

Colonel Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Forwards Customs Gazette for
July - September 1885.

Copied March 1886.

One enclosure

No. 56.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, December 15th, 1885.

To the Honorable,
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/56 forward to you the Customs
Gazette for July-September
1885.

Our trade during this
period has been satisfactory
as compared with the
corresponding period of 1884.
At Shanghai the chief port
of entry of our products (for
at

at Canton they are brought up from Hongkong in native junks which do not pass through the foreign Customs, so that no returns are furnished us), we find:

	July-Sept 1884.	July-Sept. 1885.
Kerosene	2.017.550 gallons,	3.714.850
Drills	131.655	128.567
Sheetings	223.285	466.220

Our exports from Shanghai are slightly less in amount during the same period than those for the same period in 1884.

	July-Sept. 1884.	July-Sept 1885.
Teablack	8.015.12 Piculs	6.635.65
- green	50.586.31	51.623.21
Silk	2.315.63½	1.822.48

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

1. Customs Gazette July-Sept 1885. (Sent Seperate)

~~Dec 15~~

Dec 15, 1883

3-6

END